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WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, cold, partly ... Temp. 3.—3 (37-27). Tuesday, cold, cloudy. LONDON: Monday, variable, ...—1 (30-30). Tuesday, variable. ROME: ...dy, Temp. 11-5 (52-41). NEW YORK: ...r. Tuesday, —1.—8 (30-21).
...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

4-Day Work Week Urged by Carter in Natural-Gas Crisis

By Thomas O'Toole and Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—President Carter yesterday urged businesses to consider putting employees on a four-day week as a way to ease the growing natural-gas shortage in the eastern two-thirds of the nation, hit hard by cold weather.

The crisis reached major proportions during the weekend, as biting winds accompanied by subzero temperatures (Fahrenheit) piled up to six inches of snow and ice across the upper Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, Great Lakes and northern Appalachians, killing at least 14 persons and leaving thousands stranded.

At least six motorists died in their cars in Buffalo, N.Y., where many were stranded by snowdrifts. Three utility workers were found frozen to death in a car near Columbus, Ohio, and two persons, including a woman who apparently was sleepwalking, died walking near their homes in Ohio.

Mr. Carter first said he was thinking of asking Congress to legislate a four-day week temporarily, but later the White House backed off from that suggestion.

Put Aside

Deputy Press Secretary Rex Granum said after an emergency cabinet meeting that the President had discussed the four-day week legislative proposal Friday night with senior aides. It was put aside, Mr. Granum said, because of the overtime payments businesses would have to make and because it might delay passage in Congress of the proposed Emergency Natural Gas Act that Mr. Carter sent to Congress Friday.

"The President was expressing his personal opinion as to what he would like to do," Press Secretary Jody Powell said when yesterday's Cabinet meeting was over. "It was a suggestion that individuals might be encouraged to utilize."

The Cabinet was convened as the Federal Power Commission received reports that natural-gas supplies in 12 states from New York to Mississippi are dwindling so fast that theaters, restaurants and shops in those states have been told their gas supplies were being cut.

White House Energy Adviser James Schlesinger told the Cabinet there were "no miracle cures" for the natural-gas crisis.

He said the government could do "absolutely nothing about" the weather or the natural-gas supply and that the weather outlook for the month ahead was "terrible."

Home, Business

Mr. Powell said Mr. Schlesinger also told the Cabinet that home and business use of natural-gas heat had climbed by 50 per cent this winter, a clear indication of why gas is in such short supply.

Three major pipelines serving the 12-state region informed their small commercial customers during the weekend that they would lose from 5 to 10 per cent of their normal gas supply. One pipeline already had curtailed its small business customers last week; the two others were ordering cutbacks for the first time.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio told its small business communities to turn down their thermostats and stay open for no more than 40 hours a week.

New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne told homeowners to lower thermostats to 65 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and 60 at night or face stiff fines and even prison sentences. He said he told state police to patrol city streets and inform residents of [illegible]

Associated Press.

STRANDED—Trucks lined up on Interstate 54 near Remington, Ind., following a blizzard which left snow drifted up to eight feet deep throughout the area.

"The situation is critical," Gov. Byrne said. "It is going to require the cooperation of every citizen in New Jersey."

The mood at the White House was one of deepening crisis, influenced by reports that Mr. Powell described as warnings of worsening weather and dwindling natural-gas supplies.

The National Guard was called out in Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York to deal with emergencies caused by the snow and cold. Philadelphia

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Spain Left Critical of Cabinet On Arrests

MADRID, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Leftist parties today protested the arrest of scores of their members in police operations aimed at halting a wave of terrorism.

The police began the roundup Friday after the assassination of three policemen—the latest attack in the wave that has left 10 persons dead and 7 others seriously wounded in the last week and plunged Spain into crisis.

In an eight-minute TV and radio speech to the nation last night, Premier Adolfo Suarez appealed to Spaniards not to lose their nerve in the face of the provocations by "professional terror groups."

He told Spaniards that if they do not let themselves be intimidated and if they continue to want government by elected representatives then "terrorism will be brushed aside and Spain will continue its road toward a future of order and freedom and the government will carry through its program [of democratization]."

Politicians and the press today applauded Mr. Suarez's speech.

The newspaper Arriba said the government was able to distinguish between "minority threats to coexistence and the majority's desire to achieve in peace the establishment of a full democracy."

The newspaper El Pais said that whoever directs GRAPO must be dissatisfied since the attacks have not succeeded in splitting Spain between the right and the left.

"On the contrary, these crimes are forging a national consensus based on dignity and the will to continue toward democracy," it said.

Rightist Insults

The crackdown on the leftists contrasted with the apparent attitude toward rightists who insulted government ministers and shouted "death to [Communist chief Santiago] Carrillo" yesterday at a mass for the three slain policemen.

There was no word of arrests among agitators who—inside a crowd of several thousand—cried "Traitors," "Franco, Franco" and gave the Fascist salute.

Vice-Premier for Defense Gen. Mauel Guterriez Mellado ordered the servicemen present to be silent but he was answered by the shout of a navy officer: "discipline is one thing, honor is another."

A joint communiqué from Maoist groups said that under the pretext of fighting terrorism the government was using its emergency powers of unlimited search and arrest to hunt and detain "the worker and democratic forces."

Newspapers reported more than 100 arrests not counting those in the capital.

The Spanish Communist party, which paid for newspaper notices condemning the slaying of the three officers, has not been affected by the arrests.

A guerrilla band that calls itself the Antifascist Resistance Group October 1 (GRAPO) said it carried out the police killings. The band also holds captive two important Spanish officials.

The killings prompted the government to suspend two articles of the Constitution to help police halt the violence.

The suspension of Articles 15 and 18 late Friday gave police the power to search homes without a warrant and to hold suspects indefinitely without a charge.

United Press International.

Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez in television address.

Tass Hits Backing by U.S. for Sakharov

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Tass asserted yesterday that the U.S. State Department had engaged in "unsavory play" Thursday when it issued a statement in defense of the Nobel Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov.

Tass complained that the unusual action had been taken "with or without the knowledge of its new leader," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and implied that it was part of a campaign mounted by the United States aimed at discrediting the Soviet Union on the issue of its compliance with the Helsinki agreement.

[Today, President Carter said: that the State Department's comments in support of Mr. Sakharov "reflect my attitude" but that he would have liked to have been consulted more before.

[Mr. Carter said such statements in support of human rights will have more impact as he develops his relationship with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and as he and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance develop their relationship with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

["They'll understand (U. S. statements on human rights) are not just a provocative stunt to goad or aggravate the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said. As for the statement on Mr. Sakharov, he said: "It might have had more lift (for dissidents) it I had said it."]

The Soviet press agency attacked Western correspondents in Moscow who were "stirring up the theme of dissidents" by reporting on their situation. It contended that such coverage constituted "gross interference in the affairs of the Soviet Union" and thus violated the Helsinki agreement.

First Press Attack

Yesterday's Tass article also amounted to the first substantial Soviet press attack on Washington since President Carter took office and suggested the extent of the Kremlin's unhappiness over Washington's unexpected defense of Mr. Sakharov.

The dissident issue has loomed up as an unexpected obstacle in Moscow's hopes of reaching a new accommodation with the new administration in Washington, offering a new dimension of concern tot he Kremlin's other worries about rising dissent elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Sakharov had been specifically warned Tuesday about having expressed his fear that the KGB state security apparatus might have had a hand in the bomb explosion that killed a number of riders on the Moscow subway earlier this month. After the bombing, Soviet authorities began questioning some dissidents in what was seen as an effort to link them to the explosion.

After Mr. Sakharov was called in and told to stop his activities, the State Department hailed him as "an outspoken champion of human rights in the Soviet Union" and said that efforts to frighten him "will not silence legitimate criticism."

Tass, which referred to the dissident physicist as "a renegade," devoted space to an attack on Mr. Sakharov for his "malicious anti-Soviet inventions."

Letter to Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Mr. Sakharov, in a letter to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Clears Ex-Premier in Lockheed Case

Italian Panel Votes to Try 2 Former Ministers

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Jan. 30 (NYT).—A committee of parliament decided yesterday that two former defense ministers should stand trial on charges of taking bribes in the scandals involving the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

By a one-vote margin, however, the committee proposed the acquital of Mariano Rumor, a former premier, who had figured prominently in the investigation. Mr. Rumor, a Christian Democrat, was premier during much of the period spanning the negotiations for the purchase of Hercules C-130 air transports from Lockheed.

The two former defense ministers cited by the committee are Luigi Gui, a Christian Democrat, and Mario Tanassi, a Social Democrat. They have been charged with receiving at least $125,000 in connection with sale of the planes.

Moreover, the 20-member committee recommended to Parliament that Gen. Duilio Fanali, the former air force chief of staff, should also stand trial for corruption charges, along with several other figures, including lawyers and intermediaries involved in the Lockheed negotiations.

Rare Action

The decision was the first time in more than 60 years that a parliamentary committee had proposed that the immunity of former ministers be lifted so they could stand trial. The two former defense ministers named yesterday are also members of Parliament.

Lifting of the immunity of the former ministers, in effect, would present an indictment of them, a necessary step before a full trial to determine their guilt or innocence. The recommendations, which will be voted on in Parliament in a few weeks, are generally expected to be approved. It is also possible for Parliament to overturn the decision on Mr. Rumor and force him to stand trial as well.

For more than a year, the Lockheed bribery case has been under investigation here, but it has stirred less interest in Italy than a comparable scandal in Japan. Generally, Italians have taken the charges calmy on the ground that bribery always has been so much a part of daily life. Still the government and Parliament were under pressure to carry out an investigation into the report that, in all, about $2 million was paid to Italian officials in bribes.

The case grew out of the sale of 14 of the Hercules planes to the Italian Air Force after negotiations, mainly between 1968 and 1970. Mr. Rumor, Mr. Gui and Mr. Tanassi all held their ministerial posts during those years.

Among the allegations that emerged in documents released by a U.S. Senate committee was one suggesting the involvement of a former premier. The Lockheed records showed that an official under the code name "Antelope Cobbler" had demanded a bribe. The Lockheed code book identified "Cobbler" as the Italian premier, without mentioning any names.

As the case now stands, however, no former premier will be standing trial for bribe-taking. The "Cobbler," whoever he may be, would thus escape punitive action.

During the period of the negotiations, Italy had three premiers, Mr. Rumor, Aldo Moro, and Giovanni Leone, now the nation's President. All three are Christian Democrats, the party which has governed Italy since the end of World War II.

Tie Vote Broken

The vote was 18 to 2 against Mr. Tanassi, who was forced to resign his position as secretary of the Social Democratic party after the charges. Mr. Gui, who recently appeared before the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington to try to clear his name, lost his fight in the committee by a vote of 11 to 9.

In Mr. Rumor's case, the committee first deadlocked 10 to 10, but, under the rules, the Christian Democratic chairman cast a second vote to break the tie and acquit the former premier.

The committee includes eight Christian Democrats and seven Communists. The rest are from smaller parties.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Gui denied all the allegations and insisted that "the proof I had nothing to do with the case" was overwhelming. Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Social Democrats, attacked the decision saying it was based more on politics than on facts.

The Communists voted against all three former ministers and were clearly disappointed that Mr. Rumor was acquitted. Francesco d'Angelosante, the spokesman for the Communists, said: "Despite the decision on Rumor, however, the bulk of the inquiry was fair."

If a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate accepts the committee's findings, the former ministers will be tried before a special court composed of judges of the Constitutional Court and others selected by Parliament.

U.S. Is Said to Assure Beirut Israel Will Not Cross Border

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The newspaper An Nahar said today the United States had assured Lebanon that Israel would not take any military action against the southern part of the country.

The newspaper said the U.S. chargé d'affaires, George Lane, delivered the "guarantee" at a meeting with Foreign Minister Fuad Butros yesterday and that this was a repetition of assurances given by U.S. envoy Robert Houghton two months ago.

It was widely reported in Beirut during the last week that the United States had urged caution in sending troops into the south of the country due to the possibility of an Israeli military reaction.

An Nahar quoted "informed sources" as saying that the United States had held the "necessary contacts with Israel" on the issue.

Small contingents of Arab peace-keeping troops took up positions last week near Nabatiyet, a town nine miles north of Israel and just above the Litani River, generally regarded as the "red line" below which Israel has said it would not tolerate the presence of the peace-keeping troops.

'Difficult Circumstances'

An Nahar said that "Lane informed Butros of the current difficult circumstances through which the Israeli government is passing and the difficult choices it is encountering."

The U.S. Embassy in Beirut has limited itself to saying that Mr. Lane's contacts with Lebanese officials have covered matters of "mutual interest."

Since November, however, the United States has acted as an intermediary between Israel and the Lebanese and Syrian governments over the sensitive southern issue.

"As a result of this American mediation, the Israeli press began a concerted campaign emphasizing that the entry of Arab peace troops into the south was meant to disarm the Palestinian guerrillas—which indicates the press is trying to minimize the effect of this issue on the election campaign in Israel," An Nahar said.

Syrian Move Protested

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (AP).—Israel is maintaining diplomatic contacts "attended by appropriate security alertness" to reverse what it considers a unilateral Syrian move sending troops to within eight miles of Israel's border, a Cabinet announcement said today.

UN Demographic Yearbook Finds Population of 3.9 Billion in Mid-'75

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 30 (IHT).—The world's population totaled 3.967 billion in mid-1975, showing a one-year increase of 77 million, the latest edition of the UN Demographic Yearbook reported today.

If that 1.9-per-cent annual growth rate is maintained, the global population will double in 37 years.

According to the latest figures, more than half the world's inhabitants—2.256 billion, or 56.9 per cent—are in Asia.

About 473 million, or 11.9 per cent, live in Europe; 401 million (10.1 per cent) in Africa; 324 million (8.2 per cent) in Latin America; 255 million (6.4 per cent) in the Soviet Union; 237 million (6 per cent) in North America and 21.3 million (0.5 per cent) in Oceania.

The most rapid population growth is taking place in Africa, where the annual rate is 2 per cent or more in 40 of the 47 countries or areas for which figures are available. Ten of them have rates of 3 per cent or above.

In Europe, 26 out of 37 countries reported an annual increase of less than 1 per cent.

The 12 most populous cities, ranked by the yearbook, are 1. Shanghai 10,820,000; 2. Tokyo 8,640,000; 3. Mexico City 8,591,750; 4. New York 7,646,818; 5. Peking 7,570,000; 6. London 7,281,080; 7. Moscow 6,941,961; 8. Bombay 5,970,575; 9. Cairo 5,715,000; 10. Seoul 5,433,198; 11. Sao Paulo 5,186,752; 12. Jakarta 4,576,009.

The UN said the figures include only those persons residing within city boundary lines and not surrounding communities.

No Injuries Reported

IRA Is Blamed as 12 Bombs Rock London Shopping Area

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch today hunted a special squad of the Irish Republican Army believed to be responsible for a series of coordinated bomb blasts in city-center buildings early yesterday.

Twelve bombs went off at regularly spaced intervals Friday night and yesterday morning in shops and office buildings around Oxford Street. Seven were moderate-sized explosive charges, up to five pounds, and five were incendiary devices.

Nobody was hurt, but the public was not allowed back into the Oxford Street area until midday. On a Saturday morning the district is normally packed with shoppers.

The damage varied. One shop was destroyed by an incendiary bomb but staff members at the big Selfridge's department store said the bomb that went off there did less damage than the result-ant cascade from the water sprinklers.

Although there were no immediate clues to the culprits, police sources said the IRA was believed almost certainly responsible. This belief was reinforced by a telephone call to a Sunday newspaper in Manchester by a man claiming the bombs were the work of the IRA's Provisional wing.

Police stepped up security at possible IRA targets throughout the capital, including the homes of politicians, amid fears of further attacks today—the fifth anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," the day when 13 Irish demonstrators were killed by British Army gunfire in Londonderry.

IRA sources in Belfast said last night that a special bomb brigade, led by an "intelligence officer," had been sent to London "to instill fear into the population in general."

Police warned the public to be alert for letter-bombs and time-bombs in shops and offices when they reopen tomorrow.

13th Bomb Found

Businessmen in the West End, where the 12 bombs exploded, have been advised to ask for police escorts when they open for business. A 13th bomb was subsequently discovered.

About 30 bombs were discovered late last night in seven Northern Ireland towns. Three exploded and several children were injured.

These bombs were also believed to have been planted by the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Doctor Claims Patient's Means Justifies Bill

FRANKFURT, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A doctor who claimed that he gave a man more than 3,000 injections in 17 months and presented him with a bill for 173,000 deutsche marks (about $72,000) has justified his high charges in court by saying the patient was rich.

Dr. Ernst Kaemmerer, 51, went on trial Friday charged with fraud, attempted fraud and causing bodily harm. The prosecutor said that the patient, Raul Rudolf, 47, who had received spinal injuries in a car accident, had suffered lasting damage to his health from the treatment.

Dr. Kaemmerer, former head of the Neurosurgical Department of the university clinic here, pleaded not guilty. He did not dispute that his bill was five to six times higher than normal but claimed that the patient had said he owned valuable property in Switzerland and that it was customary for doctors to charge private patients according to their means.

Israel Cancels Paris Aide's Visit

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (AP).—Israel has postponed a visit here by a French Cabinet minister because of France's release of suspected Palestinian terrorist Abou Daoud.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Israel had asked the French government to postpone the visit of Commerce Minister Michel d'Ornano "because of the diplomatic situation." Mr. d'Ornano had been scheduled to visit here Feb. 7.

The spokesman also said no date had been set for the return of Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit to Paris. Mr. Gazit was recalled Jan. 11 after Mr. Daoud's release on Jan. 7.

China-Canada Grain Deal

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Canadian Wheat Board has sold an additional 56 million bushels of wheat to China, worth about $150 million, it was announced last week. A 28-million-bushel deal with China was announced last month.

Developing Countries Demanded Shift

WHO Cutting Staff to Divert Health Funds to Third World

By Lawrence K. Altman

GENEVA, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The World Health Organization, in a major policy change imposed by the emerging countries of the Third World, has begun to slash its staff and to divert the resulting savings to programs aimed at narrowing the health gap between the industrialized and developing countries.

The organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations with headquarters here, plans to emphasize programs that its officials say will have immediate "social relevance" to the hundreds of millions of people who suffer from the parasitic, bacterial and other diseases that were virtually wiped out in the United States and other industrialized countries years ago.

To achieve this goal, WHO officials said in interviews that, among other things, they intended to intensify efforts to help set up health service administrations in countries where they are nonexistent or rudimentary and to improve those elsewhere.

At a meeting that ended Friday, the organization's executive board voted to save $13 million this year by starting to cut the headquarters staff by 24 per cent by 1981. The board's action was the result of a resolution that the Third World countries forced through the World Health Assembly, the policy-making body, last May.

New Economic Order

"The climate is ripe to push forward for a new world economic order and the developing countries are maturing and better able to articulate their position about their health needs," Dr. Paul Chuke, a board member from Zaire, said in explaining why the Third World acted at the last assembly.

Dr. Hafdan Mahler, the Danish director-general of WHO since 1973, said that the new push was a step toward "a social revolution in public health."

Most developing countries have only minimal health services, he said, because too many of them squandered limited resources on costly items and specialized hospitals that benefited relatively few people instead of creating health centers in rural areas that would meet the needs of many more. Electron microscopes and other sophisticated and costly equipment donated through aid programs go unused in some developing countries because of the lack of maintenance and trained personnel.

Dr. Rogelio Valladares of Venezuela, chairman of the executive board, said that 40 per cent of the new equipment in five unspecified South American countries lay idle because of lack of maintenance.

Immunization Drive

Now, Mr. Mahler said, WHO, which is on the verge of wiping out smallpox through a global vaccination program, plans an expanded immunization campaign against diphtheria, tetanus, polio and other common childhood diseases that kill millions in Africa and Asia each year.

Also, the organization has created a research program that is designed to find preventions and better treatments for malaria, snail fever and other tropical diseases that limit economic growth in Third World countries by sapping the strength of a large percentage of the population. Further, it is starting a blindness-prevention program.

The developing countries insisted in their resolution that WHO meet these goals through emphasis on "technical cooperation" rather than "technical assistance."

Confusion still exists about what programs come under the technical-cooperation category, although members of the executive board privately agreed that the term included direct expert advice and supplies.

The board referred to the provisional definition offered by Mr. Mahler. He interpreted technical cooperation to mean "activities which have a high degree of social relevance for member states, in the sense that they are directed toward defined national health goals and that they will contribute directly and significantly to the improvement of the health status of their popu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Flies to Tokyo After Meeting Giscard

Mondale Seeks to Soothe Europeans on U.S. A-Policy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—Vice-President Mondale said yesterday before leaving Europe that he had attempted to reassure the Western European allies that the new administration would take no actions on nuclear arms that were not "consistent with the security of Western Europe."

After ending a seven-day visit to Europe by meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mondale said at a news conference that a report last week from Washington that the Carter administration was revising its nuclear-weapons policy was "completely misleading." He said the United States "was aware of the sensitivity of this issue in Western Europe" and no measures would be taken without "careful consultations."

Before flying on to Tokyo, the last stop of his trip, Mr. Mondale met for three hours with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to discuss such sensitive issues as arms proliferation, terrorism, the link between the coming Western summit meeting and the North-South talks, and the future of the Concorde aircraft. He said all the issues had been discussed "constructively."

Asserting that the world's trade in conventional arms had reached "disgraceful proportions," he said the French had agreed to discuss the arms export problem that is "robbing crucial and limited resources" from developing nations. He said that the United States recognized that as the world's leading exporter, it must take the first steps toward reductions.

Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had insisted on the need to associate the Soviet Union with any such cuts to prevent one nation's reductions from being taken advantage of by another's increases.

Encouraged by Embargo

The Vice-President said he explained the administration's position on exports of nuclear technology, and said Washington was encouraged by the recent French embargo on sales of nuclear reprocessing equipment. He refused, however, to go into the subject of the French sale of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan, which was announced before the embargo, and has not been canceled.

He indicated that both the French sale to Pakistan and the sale by West Germany of nuclear technology to Brazil would be discussed in bilateral talks with each nation in coming weeks.

Both the Vice-President and officials traveling with him attempted to correct a report from Washington last week that the United States might be considering unilateral reductions in strategic nuclear weapons, including study of a reduction to only 250 weapons. "We have been making clear," the officials said, "that any such reduction would be carried out in a great many steps." Mr. Mondale said that reductions would depend on the outcome of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The officials stressed that far from abandoning Europe, the new administration will concentrate more resources on Europe. "The President is talking about more resources for NATO," the officials said. "There is a shift of priorities within our overall defense effort."

The French and Americans were not able to agree on the nature of the industrial world's summit meeting, which has been tentatively scheduled for this spring. The French still refer to it as an economic summit, while for Washington it has simply become "the summit," and will be enlarged to include political and security issues. Mr. Mondale said the United States would like to see both Canada and the European Economic Community represented.

Concern 'Shared'

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Mondale that France wanted to see the North-South talks between industrial and developing countries resumed in Paris soon after the summit conference. Mr. Mondale said that Washington "shared the French concern" that the North-South talks "become a more fruitful dialogue."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing raised the issue of the lack of a U.S. energy policy and gave Mr. Mondale a letter on his view to President Carter of the subject. He also brought up the Concorde and emphasized the French efforts to win landing rights in New York "in very strong terms," according to Mr. Mondale. The Vice-President denied that the decision last week by Western Airlines not to buy the French-West German Airbus had any political motivations.

On the terrorist issue, which was related to the recent French release of Abou Daoud, the Palestinian leader of Black September, Mr. Mondale said he had brought it up in a constructive spirit. He said he pointed out to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel had been murdered in a Black September attack three years ago in Khartoum, the Sudan.

After the morning meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mondale lunched with him and Prime Minister Raymond Barre before leaving for Tokyo.

Mondale in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Vice-President Mondale arrived in Tokyo today and affirmed the Carter administration's political and economic links to Japan and the rest of Asia.

Mr. Mondale said in an airport statement that Japan represented one of the cornerstones of the new administration's foreign policy. "I have come to affirm our continued interest and involvement in the Pacific-Asian region," he told Japanese and U.S. officials at Haneda Airport.

Mr. Mondale is to meet tomorrow with Premier Takeo Fukuda in discussions centering on economic policies, as well as on U.S. intentions in Asia.

Mr. Mondale's flight included refueling stops in Keflavik, Iceland, and at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska. In Keflavik, he conferred for an hour with Premier Geir Hallgrimsson at the airport.

Seoul Stop Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The Carter administration has turned down a plea from the South Korean government that Vice-President Mondale vivit Seoul during his tour, according to U.S. officials and diplomatic sources.

The Korean Embassy here put the request to the Vice-President's office before Mr. Mondale left, the sources said, suggesting that President Park Chung Hee would feel slighted if the Vice-President went to Asia without stopping in Korea. Many Koreans consider their nation to be the major U.S. ally in Asia.

Officials suggested that it would have been "inconsistent" with President Carter's view on human rights for him to send a special envoy to Korea at this time in light of Mr. Park's suppression of those rights there.

Moreover, they indicated that it would not be politically wise for the new administration to show special consideration to the Koreans now, given the recent allegations of questionable Korean lobbying and alleged bribery of U.S. congressmen.

Associated Press

DELIVERING BREAKFAST—Annette Murr ay of Mingoville, Pa., drives a horse-drawn sleigh through fields to deliver hay to horses in a snow-covered field near

Tass Sees 'Unsavory' Action In U.S. Criticism on Dissidents

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President Carter, has urged him "to raise your voice" on behalf of persecuted political and religious activists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"Here we have a hard, almost unbearable situation, not only in the U.S.S.R. but also in all the countries of Eastern Europe," he said in his letter to Mr. Carter, dated Jan. 21. He said that despite the Helsinki accords of 1975, "the authorities do not wish to make any concessions to the most vital human rights."

The letter was delivered Friday morning to Philip Habib, under secretary of state for political affairs, by Martin Garbus, a New York civil liberties lawyer, who met Mr. Sakharov, his wife and other dissidents in Moscow last week. Mr. Garbus, who made the letter available to The New York Times, said he was representing Mr. Sakharov in discussions with the U.S. government.

Dobrynin Call

Delivery came by coincidence a day after the State Department had cautioned the Russians officially against trying to silence the physicist. That statement, in turn, provoked Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to complain over the telephone Thursday to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Although the department Friday stood by its defense of Mr. Sakharov, Mr. Vance had not been shown the statement and was unprepared for Mr. Dobrynin's phone call. He later rebuked subordinates for issuing the statement without clearing it with him, although he indicated no disagreement with its content.

In Friday's letter, Mr. Sakharov said that it was "our and your duty" to defend "those who suffer because of their nonviolent struggle for openness, for justice, for destroyed rights of other people."

Belgrade Meeting

Noting that in June a meeting will be held in Belgrade to consider how the Helsinki accord was being carried out, Mr. Sakharov listed a series of complaints for Mr. Carter to be aware of.

He said Soviet and Communist authorities in Eastern Europe had made no concessions on such "vital human rights" as freedom of belief, information, conscience and choice of place to live.

Mr. Sakharov also repeated his claim that the explosion in the Moscow subway was a provocation of the Soviet secret police. State Department officials said, however, that other dissidents in Moscow do not necessarily share Mr. Sakharov's view on the subway blast.

Major Reorganization Expected at Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown plans a large-scale reorganization of the top layer of the Pentagon, according to knowledgeable congressional and administration officials.

They said Mr. Brown wanted to do away with the present structure of 10 assistant secretaries of defense and 11 other directors of offices who have been reporting directly to the secretary.

Instead, Mr. Brown proposes to have three clusters headed by under secretaries—for resources, for policy and for evaluation. The functions of the several assistant secretaries would be absorbed in these clusters.

WHO Shifts Its Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

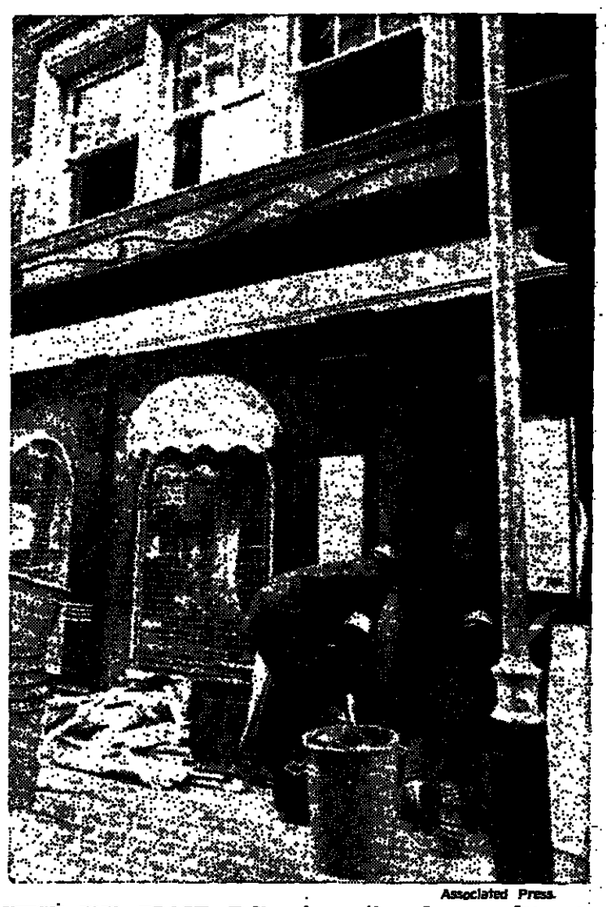
lations through methods that they can apply now and at a cost they can afford now. "Such activities," he said, "should conform to the aim of "developing national self-reliance in matters of health."

Share of Budget

The resolution demanded that by 1980 the agency devote at least 60 per cent of its projected budget of $189 million to "technical cooperation and provision of services." In this year's budget of $147.2 million, these activities account for 51 per cent of the regular spending. The resolution does not affect WHO's supplemental budget for special projects that is derived from private and governmental sources and that amounts to $130 million this year.

Passage of the resolution forced the executive board, which consists of representatives from 30 of WHO's 150 member nations, to approve cuts of 363 jobs during the next four years. The organization employs 6,013 people here and in the field, but the cuts focus on the staff here, because the delegates from the developing countries criticized the high wage and administrative costs of maintaining headquarters in Switzerland.

Even before the cuts, Mr. Mahler said that WHO had the smallest percentage (29 per cent) of its staff in headquarters of any major UN agency.



Associated Press

WEST END BLAST—Police inspecting damage from a bomb blast in London's Kingley Street. Oxford Street and Soho areas were sealed off Saturday after explosions.

IRA Blamed For Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

IRA, which is fighting to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.

The attacks in London, the first for several months, followed the opening last week of a trial of four alleged IRA members accused of a spectacular series of murders and bombings.

Campaign to Go On

The telephone caller to the Manchester newspaper said, "The campaign will continue throughout England until the British government announces a declaration of withdrawal of its army out of Northern Ireland."

In their search for yesterday's attackers, the police have combed London districts inhabited largely by Irish immigrants and were keeping a special watch on ports and airfields.

Trudeau Urges Quick Decision On Quebec Role

QUEBEC, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has called on Quebec to make up its mind quickly and finally on the issue of independence "so that we can get on with the pursuit of happiness for the men and women of this country."

The Canadian leader carried his battle for federalism into the capital of this French-speaking province just two days after Rene Levesque, premier of Quebec, had gone to New York in a major bid for international financial support for an independent Quebec. Mr. Levesque addressed a large part of the New York business community, and Friday Mr. Trudeau spoke to Quebec businessmen.

Speaking in French in an impassioned and almost exasperated tone, Mr. Trudeau, who is also from Quebec, said "talk about our identity has been going on for 20 years. Let us hurry up and settle it so we can attack the real problems, unemployment, poverty, regional disparities and opportunities for youth."

Senator Reports No CIA Vetoes

ARLINGTON, Va., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., says the Senate Intelligence Committee has not vetoed any of about a half-dozen covert activities the CIA proposed or carried out during the last few months.

"The CIA has to notify us of proposed covert activities," Sen. Hart said. "If we feel it is outside bounds, we can go first to the President and express our doubts."

If the President insists the action is necessary to national security but the Senate committee still has misgivings, he said, the panel can brief the full Senate in closed session and let that body decide what course to take.

"That machinery has never been actuated yet," Sen. Hart said, revealing that the CIA had reported to the committee "a half-dozen activities in the last few months," that it was either carrying out or planned to execute.

Associated Press

DELIVERING BREAKFAST—Annette Murr ay of Mingoville, Pa., drives a horse-drawn sleigh through fields to deliver hay to horses in a snow-covered field near

Carter Urges 4-Day Work Week in Gas Crisi

(Continued from Page 1)

Mayor Frank Rizzo ordered all commercial and industrial users of gas except for pharmacies, food markets and service stations to close through tomorrow or face loss of their gas.

Before leaving the Cabinet meeting, and turning it over to Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Carter said that 11 states "are in some degree of crisis" and that "6,000 to 8,500 factories have closed down and put out of work about half a million people; that's the best estimate we can get."

Unemployment Benefits

Mr. Carter asked Labor Secretary Ray Marshall to make available unemployment benefits to those put out of work by the shortage. He asked Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano jr. to deal with emergency medical supplies and school closings and he asked Transportation Secretary Brock Adams to explore ways of getting fuel barges locked in by river and lake ice to their destinations.

"I don't want anybody to be unduly alarmed," Mr. Carter told the Cabinet. "I'd like the whole process to be done carefully, methodically and coordinated with Jack Watson," the White House assistant that Mr. Carter placed in charge of an emergency team to monitor the crisis.

In reports received by the Federal Power Commission during the weekend, the three major pipeline companies said they had no choice but to begin to ration gas to their small commercial customers such as banks, stores, shopping centers, theaters, restaurants and hotels.

Carter Inspection Tour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—President Carter flew to Pittsburgh today to inspect weather damage in western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter plans to make helicopter tour during the fi hours he will spend in the sta

The President yesterday decl ed Pennsylvania and New Yo a federal disaster area, maki the states eligible for governme aid that includes low-intere loans for business, emergen medical help and tempora housing.

Dissident Says Prague Issuing Photos of Him, Woman Nud

PRAGUE, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A Czechoslovak dissident leader accused government authorities yesterday of mass-producing hundreds of photographs showing him naked with a woman friend.

Writer Ludvik Vaculik said he believed the pictures were being circulated in Prague in a smear campaign against him for his role in the dissident Charter 77 human rights movement.

A collection of 36 photographs showing Mr. Vaculik and the woman, some in sexual poses, was pushed into letter boxes of Western news agency offices in Pr by.

Mr. Vaculik, twice detained by security police for questioning the last three weeks, said he h protested to the Czechoslov public prosecutor against t photographic campaign.

He said he understood th about 3,500 copies of perso photographs were produced at t offices of the government-r Ceteka news agency after th staff of the photo section w sent home.

"I have reason to believe th will be a provocation against m because last September I w blackmailed by the state securit police, and warned that a cam paign of the kind now going o would be launched against m he said in a letter to the pros cutor.

Mr. Vaculik made the lett available to Western reporte today and said it was writte four days ago.

The letter denied what h called "a false report that I ha made and circulated a series o pornographic photographs."

Czechoslovak newspapers, no mounting a daily campaign abuse against the Charter group, have attacked Mr. Vacul for extra-marital relationship and "peculiar moral values hinting these were the huma rights he advocated.

Mr. Vaculik, who is in h early 50s, is married and h three sons, the youngest aged

He was one of six dissidents o fered travel permits by poli Friday for a one-way trip Austria. The offer was declin the dissidents said.

Prague Criticizes Kreisky

PRAGUE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Czechoslovak television yesterd claimed that no deportations dissidents were ever planned a accused Austrian Chancell Bruno Kreisky of "conjuring ghosts." Mr. Kreisky had o fered asylum to those voluntar choosing to leave.

The Prague television com mentator referred to Mr. Kreisky offer to give asylum in Austr to at least eight of th Czechoslovak intellectuals wh signed the Charter 77 manife if they wished to leave the country.

The commentator said it w Mr. Kreisky who raised th question of political asylum f dissidents during his Prag visit last year and who repeat the offer Jan. 17.

Norwegian Reprisal

OSLO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Norwegian authorities canceled th signing of a foreign trade agre ment between Norway an Czechoslovakia yesterday becaus of Czechoslovakia's recent crac don on dissidents, a Foreig Ministry spokesman said.

Israel Vote on Abortion Set By Knesset for This Week

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Israeli parliament is scheduled to vote this week on a legalized abortion bill that has raised fierce objections among religious and nationalistic groups.

They charge it in effect legalizes murder and will work to reduce Israel's Jewish population.

"The day this bill passes will be a black day in history because it violates the commandment: 'Thou shalt not kill,'" declared Shlomo Lorencz of the Torah Front, a party of religious zealots.

"It violates the commandment to increase the numbers of the Jewish people and insure its existence," said Pinchas Sheinman of the National Religious Party.

Illegal Abortions

But Shulamit Aloni, sponsor of the measure, said the estimated 60,000 illegal abortions every year were sinful. Israel has a population of just over 3 million, 85 per cent Jewish.

"This kind of sin brings so much damage, in fears and underground conditions," she said.

"If in Italy there is already a law that recognizes the right of a woman to be the master of her body and to determine her fate, then we, too, can make the same decision," she said.

The bill passed two of three required readings Tuesday but the final vote was put off for a week by a parliamentary maneuver.

The bill permits abortions in cases of danger to the woman's physical or mental health, rape, unwed mothers, incest or likely birth defects.

It provides for legal abortions to be approved in advance by a three-member committee made up of two doctors and a social worker.

In addition, permission of the woman's husband, or if she is single, he rparents, is required.

A paragraph including poverty or overabundance of children as justifications for abortion was opposed by almost all members of the house and led to the week's postponement.

Under current legislation left from the days of British rule before 1948, almost all abortions are illegal but a three-man committee could authorize them under special circumstances.

"I have three sons; I had some abortions as well," said Mrs. Aloni, leader of the four-member Citizen's Rights party in the parliament of 120 seats. "There was nothing traumatic about it."

"What really bothers me is the hypocrisy and double standard," she said on Israeli radio. "Everyone knows there is abortion in this country."

But Marcia Freedman of the Independent Socialist party is opposed to the various limitations and the committee's right to make final decisions.

"No person has a right to tell a woman what to do with her body," she said. "Nobody owns my womb. Not my husband, not the state, not the gynecologist, nobody."

She said she would abstain on the vote, expected Tuesday.

Premier's Party Wants to Cancel Dutch A-Project

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Labor party of Premier Joop den Uyl has called on the government to drop plans for expansion of a plant producing enriched uranium for power stations.

Mr. den Uyl said the Cabinet would study a resolution passed against the wishes of the party executive by a party congress, which ended yesterday.

The plant, at Almelo, is part of a deal with Britain and West Germany. It is to produce about 60 tons of enriched uranium, with the total for the three countries rising to 2,000 tons by 1985.

The resolution said the nuclear industry knew too little about the safety and environmental effect of enriched uranium. It said expansion of the plant would make the Netherlands partly responsibe for an increase in material for nuclear fission and its supply to countries which have not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The congress also adopted a resolution opposing the building of more nuclear power stations in the Netherlands. Three are now in operation.

Plane Missing in Uganda

NAIROBI, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A plane carrying 18 visiting Britons has been reported missing in a storm in northern Uganda, Kampala radio said tonight. The Britons are official guests for celebrations on the sixth anniversary of President Idi Amin's military take-over.

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illery Pullback a Consequence

S. Army Sees 24-Hour Lag Clearing NATO A-Arms Use

By George C. Wilson

ASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP). e Army's latest field manual and warfare challenges its deployment of nuclear weapon the NATO front by disg that it would take 24 s to get permission to fire

fore that time, recent NATO les have warned, an invad- force might well have pene- d beyond the current nu- artillery positions along the German border.

though NATO's 8-inch guns 155-mm. howitzers have es of about 15 and 11 miles ectively, they are pulled a miles back from the front. An invading force coming East Germany, therefore, ld be within NATO artillery ge for no more than 10 miles re it crossed into West Ger- y.

the face of a quick thrust, TO commanders would have choice of having their nu- r guns overrun or pulling n back farther into West many. Any nuclear shells fired from farther back would fall in West Germany.

U.S. Army Field Manual 100-5, issued last summer to set forth latest tactics, provides a chart entitled "Request Sequence" which shows it would take 24 hours to send the request to fire tactical nuclear weapons up and down the chain of command.

Layers of Command

The corps commander in West Germany, according to the chart, would have to send his request up through four layers of command—Central Army Group; Allied Forces Central Europe; Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe; and the NATO Military Committee comprised of representatives of member nations—before it reached the president of the United States.

The order to fire the weapon would go back down the same chain, reaching corps within 14 hours of making the request. The chart shows it would take as long as 10 hours more to reach the individual artillery unit.

The Army field manual portrays a battle situation that NATO commanders could both predict and control, stating: "In order to dampen the escalatory effects of using nuclear weapons, release will normally be approval to employ pre-planned packages of weapons to be fired within a specified time frame and within specified geographical areas according to the constraints established by the releasing authority."

"A package," the manual explains, "is a group of nuclear weapons of specific yields for employment in a specified area within a limited time frame to support a tactical contingency.

"The first use of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons," it continues, "would probably be in a defensive mode based on prepared defense plans. Later use could include nuclear support for offensive operations to destroy the enemy or regain lost territory."

The Army is assuming that nuclear weapons could be used on a European battlefield in a controlled way—even to selecting the right number of kilotons for a specific target. Critics have argued that once the first nuclear weapon was fired—no matter what size—the war would go beyond conventional warfare to all-out nuclear war.

ourt Rules 'or Access to Nixon Tapes

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP). Portions of former President chard Nixon's White House es must be produced as evi- nce in civil lawsuits as well in criminal cases, the U.S. urt of Appeals has ruled here.

The ruling Friday is the first an appellate court on at- npts by Mr. Nixon to apply e so-called "presidential privi- e" to the tapes in a civil suit. means that plaintiffs in more an 10 pending actions against e former president—such as its concerning the Nixon ad- nistration's wiretapping of gov- nment employees and newsmen an now seek tapes in those ses.

Stan Mortenson, one of the torneys representing Mr. Nixon the case, said the ruling would appealed to the Supreme urt.

Friday's ruling was made in a it filed by Rep. Ronald llums, D-Calif., and approxi- tely 1,200 persons arrested at e Capitol on May 5, 1971, ring anti-war Mayday demon- rations.

The main portion of the suit as already been tried and result- d in a $12-million verdict against e U.S. Capitol police force and hers for violations of the pro- sters' constitutional rights. hat verdict itself is on appeal a separate action.

However, the same suit was led against former Attorney eneral John Mitchell in his al- ged role of conspiring to have e demonstrators arrested. As part of the suit, the attorneys r the protesters subpoenaed hite House tapes for the period April 16 through May 10, 1971, which the Mayday demonstra- ons were discussed.

U.S. District Court Judge Wil- am Bryant ruled more than two ears ago that the tapes must be rned over but Mr. Nixon ap- aled the ruling. Meanwhile, r. Mitchell was severed from e case so it could proceed to ial against the other defen- ants.

In the opinion Friday, U.S. rcuit Judge Harold Leventhal, ith Circuit Judge Spottswood obinson 3d concurring, said dis- ted claims that a ruling against r. Nixon would "open the flood- ates" for similar attempts to ain access to a president's most ivate conversations with his osest aides.

...en. Pell Urges ...Noninterference ...n Italy Politics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI). Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., tioned the Carter administra- on yesterday against threats or terference to block possible try of Communists into a coali- on Italian government.

But Sen. Pell, a member of the oreign Relations Committee, id the United States should ake it clear that Italy is "im- ortant to America's foreign olicy interests" and that Com- unist participation in the overnment would "influence the oseness of the ties between our ountries."

The United States has "impor- ant interests at stake" in Italy ue to its membership in NATO, en. Pell said. Without Italy, it ould be difficult to maintain S. supply lines to Israel, Greece nd Turkey.

But he said that "continued ppeals to anti-Communism are kely to fall on deaf ears if the conomy continues to deteriorate nd feelings of social injustice row."

While the United States should eminds Italy that Communist par- icipation would affect relations, en. Pell said, "We should also ake it equally clear that we ave no intention of interfering n Italy's internal affairs or hreatening to punish the Italian eople if their leaders choose to un the great risks involved in ringing the Communists into the overnment."

Associated Press.

OOPS—Mike Ring parked his van in an Astoria, Ore., parking lot, got out and next thing he knew discovered the van with his wife, four children and dog in the Columbus River. He jumped in and with police help got them to safety.

Minorities Misrepresented

History Texts in U.S. Criticized for Bias

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP).—U.S. history books are giving more space to blacks, women and Indians, but white, male, upper-class perspectives still dominate, according to a study on historical stereotypes.

The report, titled "Stereotypes, Distortions and Omissions in U.S. History Textbooks," was financed by the Carnegie Corp. and issued by the Council on Interracial Books for Children. It also deals with the experiences of Asian-Americans, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans in U.S. history.

"Heightened visibility of previously ignored peoples has not assured an accurate depiction of their reality," said Dr. Robert Moore, director of the New York-based Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Educators and head of the three-year project.

Dr. Moore said that to the extent racism and sexism are dealt with in textbooks, "they are treated as isolated mistakes of the past. They are never analyzed as ongoing structures by which some people continue to profit at the expense of others."

"And, since oppression is rarely examined from the perspective of its victims, it is no wonder that many students conclude that women and Third World people are unsuccessful by nature, heredity and inclination," he said.

Information about famous women is being added to history texts, he said, but the choices are selective: "Uniformly, they ignore women like Margaret Sanger, whose struggle to legalize birth control was crucial to the lives, health and hopes of U.S. women."

Texts Are Rebutted

Designed to help educators analyze their schools' texts, the 143-page report contains 153 quotations from 13 secondary school texts. Alongside the questioned quotations appear critiques from minority perspectives.

Minority contributions often are mentioned in a patronizing manner, Dr. Moore said. "We keep reading that the Indian gave us corn and tomatoes' and 'black people gave us jazz.' This implies that the only value of other cultures lies in what 'they' contributed to 'our' society," he said, emphasizing that the texts distinguish between "us" as white and "them" as any and all non-whites.

Citing a textbook passage that says, "Even the Indian was an immigrant," the report said that this was an unproven theory, and added, "Many textbooks refer to native Americans as the first immigrants . . . assertions that native Americans were merely the first among many groups of immigrants serve as subtle justification for European conquest, implying that they had no greater claim to the land than did later immigrants."

A passage on the history of blacks in the United States said: "The first Negroes were shipped to America—to Jamestown—in 1619, the year before the Mayflower arrived . . . the first of millions of Africans who were transported toward these shores in the next 200 years."

The report answers: "Free Africans, as well as slaves, were in the Americas before 1619 . . . they were seamen, explorers, farmers, guides and shipbuilders."

Vietnam Radio Notes Buddhist Opposition

HONG KONG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Buddhist elements who once mounted strong opposition to the South Vietnamese government are giving the new Communist rulers trouble, radio reports from Ho Chi Minh City say.

A row over delegates to the "seventh congress of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Church, An Quang faction," was reported in a broadcast by Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) radio, monitored in Hong Kong. The An Quang sect was criticized for refusing to accept some delegates to the congress because of their Communist affiliations, the broadcasts said.

SEC Investigation Indicates Further Seoul Bribes in U.S.

By Scott Armstrong and R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has evidence that money paid by a U.S. defense contractor for the privilege of selling military equipment to South Korea was channeled by the Koreans to U.S. congressmen and other officials.

The Washington Post has assembled details of the SEC investigation from documents the SEC has filed in court here and from sources familiar with the investigation.

According to these sources, E-Systems, Inc., a Dallas-based electronics firm, paid more than $1.3 million to agents here for the Korean Research Institute, a Seoul-based marketing consultant firm, to obtain contracts to sell military radios to the South Korean government.

Bank Accounts

The SEC believes the money paid by E-Systems to KRI was deposited in KRI bank accounts in the United States and then transferred to several other South Koreans here.

According to the court documents, the SEC staff also believes from evidence it has that the money may have been used to make illegal payments in this country, apparently to congressmen and other officials.

The SEC investigation has begun to parallel a separate Justice Department and federal grand jury probe of widespread attempts by South Korean agents to create a favorable legislative climate for South Korea here with bribes to congressmen and other U.S. officials.

Commission on Rice

According to Justice Department sources, department investigators have evidence that South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, at the direction of South Korean President Park Chung Hee, dispensed between $500,000 and $1 million annually in cash, gifts and campaign contributions to congressmen here during this decade.

Tongsun Park, according to these sources, financed the influence-buying with money he received as a commission on rice sales by U.S. companies to the South Korean government. Investigators have recently noted that Tongsun Park mixed this money with commissions from other international business deals.

The SEC investigation is the first to determine whether commission money paid to South Korean agents other than Tongsun Park also was used to finance bribes to U.S. officials. As part of this investigation, the SEC is trying to determine whether E-Systems knew of any illegal use of the money it was paying KRI.

The first indication that the SEC had evidence of money being funneled through KRI to U.S. officials appeared in a motion the SEC filed in U.S. District Court here to enforce subpoenas of three men—Kim Jong Ho, Kim Myung Jae and Young Chung—who allegedly received money from KRI.

No Appearance

According to the court documents, the SEC was told by New York attorney John Kim that Kim Jong Ho, Kim Myung Jae and Mr. Chung would not appear in response to the subpoena.

Attorney Kim represents two other men, Yoo Jong Ho and Howard Lee, both of Los Angeles, who are described in other SEC documents as KRI agents in the United States. He has opposed enforcement of SEC subpoenas of Mr. Yoo and Mr. Lee in Los Angeles. Attorney Kim also represents the Korea Trade Promotion Center, a registered foreign agent for the South Korean government.

Col. Lee Kyoo Hwan, a military attaché at the South Korean Embassy here, is under scrutiny by the SEC for his alleged connections to KRI. Mr. Yoo and Howard Lee, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

Profitable Returns Filed in U.S

Crooks Turn Computers Against Tax Agency

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—In Detroit, the Internal Revenue Service lost at least $250,000 to a band of 30 con artists.

In Pasadena, a high-living former IRS officer cheated his old agency of $565,340.

In Leavenworth, Kan., IRS returns were fraudulently manipulated for only $70,000, but then the con man committing the swindle was behind bars at the federal penitentiary there.

In these cases and thousands more, thieves have found ways to manipulate the computerized method by which tax refunds are made and, thus outwitting the tax collector, have swindled large amounts of money from the government.

The cases have been compiled in a report being drafted by the Senate Committee on Government Operations headed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.

'Millions of Dollars'

Sen. Ribicoff said such cases demonstrate that crooks are "conning the Treasury out of millions of dollars of taxes legitimately paid by American taxpayers."

Other federal officials familiar with the refund scheme said it is widespread and expanding and that different versions of the ploy extend to federal payments for welfare, disability, unemployment and educational benefits.

"The cause is sloppy computer work by the agencies dispensing the funds," said Philip van Dam, the federal attorney for eastern Michigan, who prosecuted the Detroit case.

IRS officials said the exact extent of the refund schemes is not fully known.

Commenting on the cases, Thomas Glynn, assistant to IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander, said that the IRS had to accept some "leakage" in its refund procedures because as a matter of federal financial policy the service was under pressure to rebate overpayment claims before they could be fully audited in order to put a burst of cash into the national economy.

Refunds of $38 Billion

Last year the IRS processed 82 million individual tax returns and made 64 million refunds totaling $38 billion.

Rudy Arena, head of an IRS group monitoring such frauds, said the service successfully detected 1,700 false refund returns amounting to more than $3 million in illegitimate claims last year. He added that most of these schemes were being thwarted by increased vigilance and new auditing methods.

Other IRS officials are less sure. As one put it, "It's an imperfect system."

Included in the report of Sen. Ribicoff's subcommittee are statements from others knowledgeable about the IRS problem that the false-return swindle is increasing rather than being solved.

Robert McMillan, an IRS intelligence division supervisor in Kansas City, composed an extensive memo last year detailing the swindle at Leavenworth. "The scheme appears to be spreading outside of prison walls," he added.

Basic Outline

The basic outline of the scheme: The swindler first obtains blank IRS forms, commonly known as W-2s, and readily available, that are intended to be filled out by employers. The forms, which are wage and tax statements for specific years, detail the total amounts paid to an employee and the amount and type of income taxes that have been withheld by the employer.

The swindler then enters a name, sometimes his own, a Social Security number that may be real, an employer real or fictitious, and spurious amounts for both the wages paid during the year and the taxes withheld.

He then constructs a totally fictitious tax return entering all the above information plus deductions for standard items such as dependents, charities, medical expenses and mortgage interest.

The net result is that the "taxpayer" calculates that the IRS owes him a refund. Some swindlers rely on volume, filing scores of returns for relatively minor sums of a few hundred dollars each. Other con artists will file only a few fraudulent returns but ask for tens of thousands of dollars for each refund claimed.

Leavenworth Case

In the Leavenworth case, involving an inmate named Frank Ready, the refund requests were about $9,000 each.

Mr. McMillan said Ready had "filed eight fraudulent income tax returns which generated in excess of $70,000 in fraudulent tax refunds during the years 1973 through March, 1976."

As an aside to the Ready case, Senate investigators noted that the Federal Bureau of Prisons had started a course in Leavenworth that trains selected inmates to be computer programmers and operators.

Problem Is Seen In Cuba Harvest

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The official Cuban daily newspaper Granma has appealed to sugar workers to overcome all deficiencies and achieve a perfect harvest, an indication that the vital crop faces problems.

In an editorial Friday, Granma mentioned a three-year drought affecting the rich sugar lands of the eastern provinces, and last month's rains which delayed the start of the harvest in some western provinces.

It spoke of low productivity and absenteeism among canecutters in some regions. Cuba, which gets 80 per cent of its export earnings from sugar, has been seriously hurt by a price slump on the world market.

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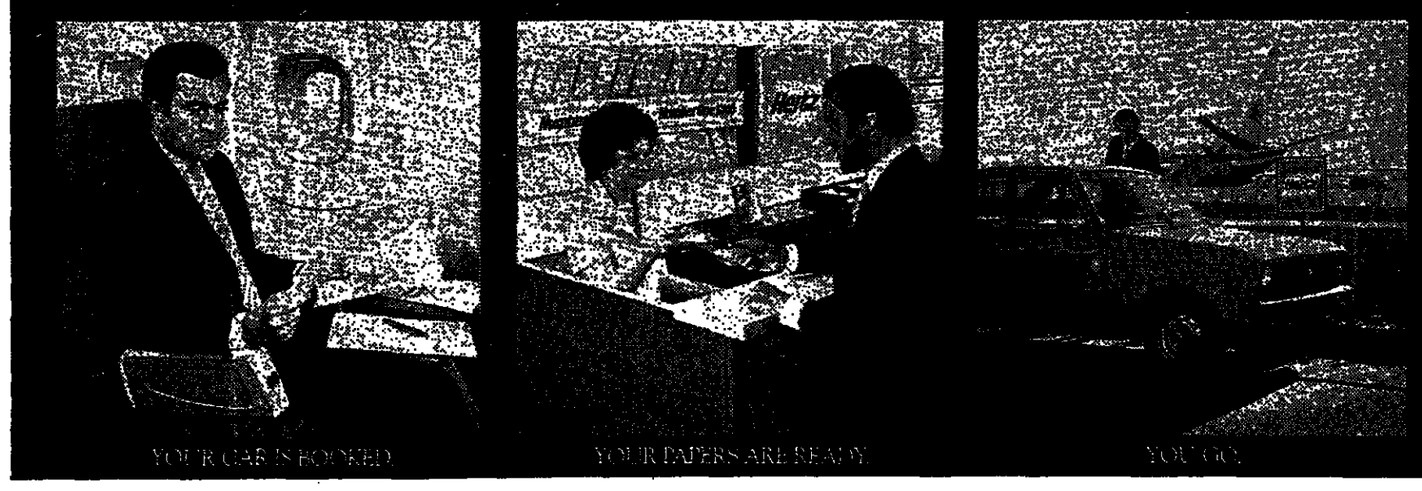

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PHONE. SIGN. AND GO.

South Africa: The Divided House

Police Use Terror to Crush All Expression of Black Dissent

By Jim Hoagland

Sixth in a Series.

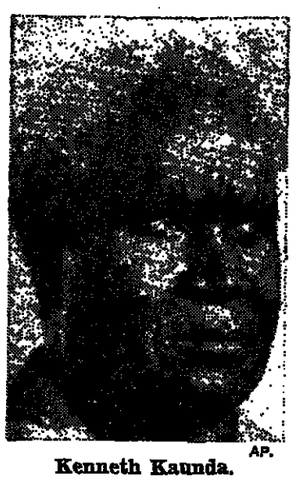
JOHANNESBURG (WP).—Jacob Mashabane, a brilliant but emotionally troubled 22-year-old university student who does not drive, is arrested in downtown Johannesburg. The charge is attempted car theft.

"Jakie was very political, and very upset by all the killing," a friend recalls later. "He could have been fooling around. Or he could have said something a white policeman didn't like. Jakie couldn't keep quiet about what they were doing to us."

Oct. 4: Mashabane appears in court. Bail is set at $230, a sum his family can raise easily. He does not contact them after the hearing, however, and is returned to jail.

Oct. 5: Mashabane is found dead in his cell.

A government-appointed coroner conducts a post-mortem two days later and police declare Mashabane a "suicide." But a week passes before his family is notified, on Oct. 14, that the youth was able to fashion a noose from his shirt and hang himself in a crowded, tightly controlled jail. The family gets a lawyer, but the delay has reduced the chances that an independent autopsy will uncover vital evidence for the still pending formal inquest.



AP.

Kenneth Kaunda.

Black Leaders Of Rhodesia Bar Richard Talks

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Leaders of Rhodesia's black nationalist Patriotic Front announced today that they would hold no further talks with British negotiator Ivor Richard until Britain showed more determination to achieve majority rule in the breakaway colony.

Mr. Richard arrived here from Botswana today and had been hoping to meet the leaders of the front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The British envoy's peace mission collapsed last Monday when Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith rejected his settlement proposals.

"The present circumstances arising from the unilateral cancellation of the constitutional talks by Britain compel us to adopt the attitude that any talks between us and Ivor Richard are a futile exercise," Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo said in a statement.

"Only when Britain is prepared to adopt a positive, unequivocal and more determined stand to effect the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] can we ever consider holding any preliminary discussions with her emissaries."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said today that Rhodesia's black nationalists reserved the right to seek "aid from any quarter" if South Africa gave military support to the territory's white minority government.

"We are only a step away from a racial war in which superpowers cannot but be involved," Mr. Kaunda said.

No fewer than 10 South African blacks have managed to commit suicide while in detention under the normally watchful eyes of the South African police in the last year.

Pathologist's View

Some have used trousers or shirts or blankets to strangle themselves in cells. Others have become suddenly clumsy and fallen six flights down a stairway. One man broke his neck by falling over a chair while four security policemen were discussing politics with him.

The policemen stuck to that story even after an independent pathologist testified that the dead man's neck injuries more closely resembled the results of a karate blow than a fall. They are still members of the police force.

That police force, armed with the Western world's most inventive and widest range of security laws, is a feared and relentless protector of white power and privilege in South Africa.

Press releases from the white government's New York public relations firm and speeches by its envoy at the United Nations attempt to project to outsiders a new, softer image of a South Africa ready for major peaceful change.

The view from the nation's jail cells is different. The white police force continues to crush dissidents and jail black people who demand a swift and complete end to apartheid.

This brand of law and order has been a massive block to peaceful change here. The number of what amount to black political prisoners who die in detention and the consistent accounts of physical abuse and even torture told by many of those released have spread a paralyzing fear of political activity through the black community.

A well-paid and widespread network of black informers has intensified these fears. White police spies also penetrate white university student associations, moderate church groups and, according to former Cabinet minister Albert Hertzog, far-right dissident groups as well.

The police do not have to jail all dissidents. Under South Africa's legal system, apartheid foes can be confined to their homes, effectively barred from working or kept from publishing, teaching or saying anything to a newspaper reporter, without being told why or being given a chance in court to contest such restrictions.

Image of Democracy

Although its security apparatus rivals that of the Soviet Union in single-minded and ruthless suppression of dissidence, in some important aspects South Africa does not fit the popular image of a police state, at least as far as the 4.3 million whites are concerned.

An opposition exists in the all-white Parliament, white-owned newspapers attack the government and a white judiciary functions to the extent that the vague, all-encompassing laws permit. Moreover, the white Afrikaners who control the government have a passion for justifying their actions by passing laws to cover practices that other states perform only in secret.

Despite these external trappings of a Western parliamentary democracy, the National party government has for nearly two decades used unfettered police power as a substitute for responding to the fundamental political demands of urbanized Africans. The racial upheavals of the last year have clearly moved South Africa closer to becoming a total police state.

Police shootings and mass arrests broke the peaceful anti-apartheid campaign that came to a head in the township of Sharpeville in 1960, and police have responded with the same kind of display of massive force since June, when students began protests against apartheid.

Inspection of official lists of casualties and interviews with South African students, clergymen, reporters and others present during the violent confrontations that have left at least 375 blacks and no police dead, as well as with police officials and lawyers, establish these conclusions:

- Maximum force, including shooting to kill unarmed demonstrators, was used frequently not to protect life or property but for the political purpose of ending protest against apartheid. This appears to have been sanctioned by the highest levels of the government, which said the protests had to be stopped "at all costs."
- Many of the estimated 540 persons arrested under the three principal security laws last year also appear to have been arrested as part of an attemp to break a political movement, rather than to punish lawbreaking. Justice and Police Minister James Kruger acknowledged in an interview that he used the security laws to detain dissidents when he did not have proof to justify a court case.
- Deaths of political prisoners in jail cells have risen sharply following the black power upheavals here.

Since 1963, when the Institute of Race Relations began keeping records on this grim subject, 30 prisoners being held by security police are known to have died in detention. One of that group was listed by the government in 1969 simply as "an unnamed person who died in an undisclosed place on an undisclosed date in 1968."

That case and the death in detention of Imam Haron, a Cape Town Moslem religious leader, later in 1969 stirred public concern and publicity about police tactics here. Between 1970 and the beginning of last year, only two persons are known to have died while in the hands of the security police.

Fatal Habits

But as the black power political movement began to spread last year, political activists taken prisoner again fell back into the unusual and at times fatal habits of the previous decade. Lawyers and medical experts who tried to help their families found themselves behind bars.

Joseph Mdululi was the man who stumbled fatally over a chair. An independent autopsy on the 50-year-old activist was arranged by his lawyer, Mtungiti Mxenge, who was promptly arrested and held for three months without charge. Publicity around the case and the findings of the independent postmortem, which strongly suggested that Mdululi had been beaten to death, led to the four policemen being taken to court to be cleared of murder charges.

Mapetla Mohapi, a Black Consciousness advocate, died in August, according to police, by hanging himself. Two black physicians who examined his body were arrested before lawyers could have them testify at a formal inquest, now set for later this month.

Others who have died this way in recent months include a 16-year-old schoolboy who was arrested after participating in a protest against Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to South Africa; a 17-year-old youth whose body the police refused to return to his parents; a 35-year-old businessman who died 48 hours after turning himself in to the police in response to a message they left for him at his house, and a 32-year-old social worker who was dead two hours after his arrest.

The deceased had been detained under the Internal Security Act, the General Law Amendment Act or the Terrorism Act. The first two permit police to hold suspects without charges incommunicado, for 7 to 14 days, during which they can be questioned behind prison walls. Serious suspects are then charged under the Terrorism Act, under which their arrest can be kept secret, access to lawyers denied and their detention prolonged indefinitely.

Rights Denied

While suspects charged with robbery, rape or even murder are routinely granted access to lawyers and the chance to argue for bail, these rights are routinely denied to political prisoners. Only government-employed magistrates visit them during the interrogation phase, when the accusations of torture are most frequent.

Justice Minister Kruger refused to give the number of persons whose preventive detention he had ordered during the upheaval, but said many of them "held leading positions in various organisations that were working behind the scenes during this thing. When you can't get enough evidence on them, you remove them out of the area of unrest for the period of the unrest. That is all we have done."

Mr. Kruger, who has proposed that it be made a crime here to publish the names of persons arrested under security laws, added that his decisions are reviewed by a committee on which a former magistrate and two others sit. The committee, which meets secretly and cannot be challenged in court, has never disagreed with any of Mr. Kruger's decisions.

The political cases are separate from the 4,250 to 5,000 arson, public disorder, sabotage and other cases that have arisen from seven months of demonstrations and confrontations with the police.

Of 1,400 of these cases decided before the end of the year, slightly more than half resulted in defendants being beaten as part or all of their sentence. At least 528 defendants under 18 years old—including an 8-year-old boy—received up to 10 cuts with a cane, usually the same day of sentencing and often without having been represented by lawyers.

Lawyers who handled some of the riot cases report that they saw in cells other students still awaiting trial with black eyes, cuts and lacerations and other signs of beatings. "I wasn't their lawyer, so there was nothing I could do, and without a lawyer there is nothing they can do," an attorney said.

The aim of the police campaign appears to go far beyond the mere restoration of public calm.

"The police have to put the fear that paralyzed them since Sharpeville back into the blacks," a white sociologist said.

"They think they can shoot, arrest and beat the black back into submisson, and on the past record, you have to conclude that they are right. The government has not used one-half of 1 per cent of the force available to it."

Spreading Distrust

A chilling sign of a return to post-Sharpeville paralysis is the distrust spreading through the ranks of the student movement that launched the first waves of protest spontaneously and then did a good job in protecting its leadership from the informer network that had crippled their parents' political movements.

Hundreds of students arrested in dragnet sweeps in November have been released in recent weeks after lengthy interrogation, but they are being shunned by students who escaped arrest.

"There is only one way they could get out, and that is to promise to spy for the police," an activist said. "Many of them have been tortured, and you can't blame them. But you can't trust them, either."

There have been some significant shifts in police tactics here during the last decade and especially since 1974, when black governments came to power in neighboring Angola and Mozambique and black power became much more of a direct threat.

Censorship has become more systematic and mechanical, and publishers more reluctant to risk publishing controversial books likely to be banned. A personable, well-known retired judge formally oversaw a censorship system based mostly on citizen complaints. But now the censorship board has been handed over to an invisible bureaucrat who evidently receives guidance from the Bureau of State Security.

The bureau, known here as BOSS, is a domestic intelligence agency answerable only to Prime Minister John Vorster, who controls it directly. Created in 1969, the bureau has helped add a distinctly Machiavellian and manipulative gloss to the once straightforward white rule of South Africa.

The urban uprisings have also triggered a new spate of "bannings," the distinctive South African practice under which the Justice Ministry can turn opponents into nonpersons.

Banning Orders

Nothing written or said by the 134 persons currently serving five-year banning orders may be published or repeated at public gatherings. The banned are forbidden to communicate with one another. Many, like Robert Sobukwe, a leader of the 1950s passive resistance campaigns, are confined to home for 12 hours a day, and may not be visited during that time.

Mr. Sobukwe, after serving three years in the Robben Island maximum-security prison for political activities, was imprisoned for six more years after his sentence expired in 1963, when Parliament passed a law each year that had only one effect: to keep him in jail, even though he had not been charged with any offense.

This unusual, highly visible procedure produced some complaints from the English-speaking white community. But, like the police killings of students and the widespread arrests of the last seven months, it was not criticized by any prominent members of the dominant Afrikaner white community, which appears to support fully whatever the police have done.

"The Afrikaners are people of the book. They have to have a law or a quotation from the Bible to justify what they do," said an Afrikaner educator. "That is why the Afrikaner is different. The Afrikaner has substituted his conscience for the rule of law, in good faith, but with consequences outsiders do not understand."

Since Sharpeville, blacks here feel that they have a clear understanding of those consequences.

"You do what they want you to do or you go to jail," said a black journalist when asked if Johannesburg had a 10 p.m. curfew on blacks similar to that in smaller towns. "They have no time to reason with you. Either you are law-abiding or a Communist, and if you are in Johannesburg after 10, you must be a Communist."

Oct. 24: Jacob Mashabane is buried in Soweto. Thousands of people attend, including student activists who believe that Mashabane has been murdered by the police. As they begin to sing political songs and give Black Power salutes—a motion a judge has described as a crime here upon which convictions are based—eight police vans appear and police open fire on the unarmed crowd.

Crouching behind a tombstone as bullets whistle around him in a fusillade that will leave six dead is one of Mashabane's friends, who decides: "They are trying to kill our very spirit. They will shoot us on sight now."

Since Oct. 24, there have been no political demonstrations in Soweto.

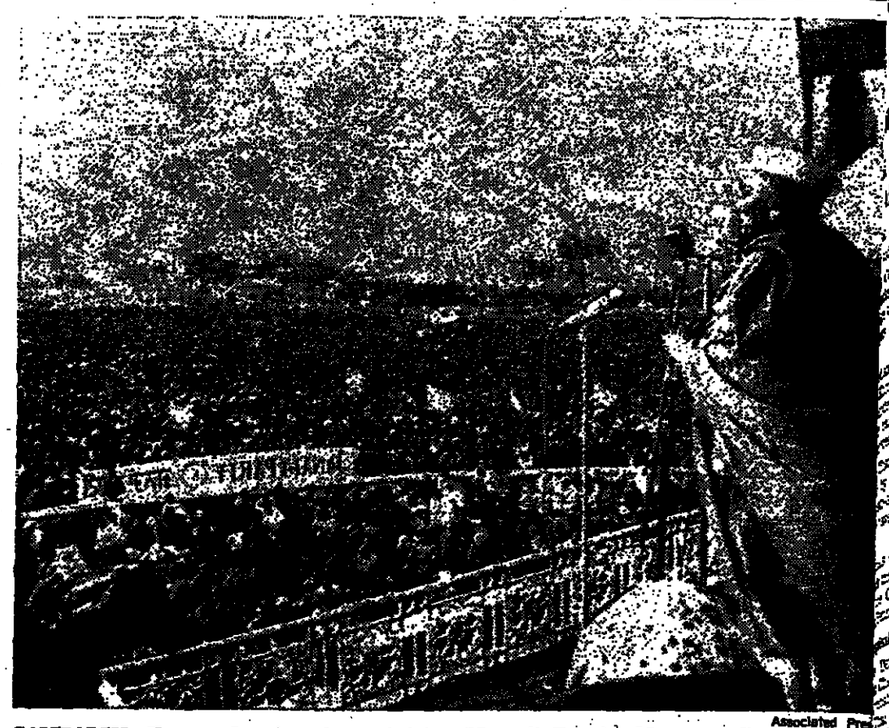
Prison Suicides Laid to Reds' Instructions

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Prisoners who committed suicide in South Africa acted on instructions from the Communist party to die rather than submit to interrogation, the justice and police minister has said.

Asked about the "disturbing" number of suicides among detainees, James Kruger said these occurred among hard-core members of the banned African National Congress.

They were fulfilling the instructions of the South African Communist party, the minister told the magazine To the Point in an interview.

He added that the police had a copy of the instructions that detainees must commit suicide rather than face interrogation.



Associated Press

CAMPAIGN—Former deputy prime minister Morarji Desai addressing first opposition rally in India in 19 months as campaign began March parliamentary election.

First Such Action Permitted in 19 Months

Anti-Government Rallies Are Held in India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Fifty thousand persons gathered on a broad, dusty fairgrounds today for the first anti-government political rally permitted in 19 months.

The three-hour rally, and others like it held in cities throughout India this afternoon, were the biggest symbol so far of the relaxation that has come to this country's political scene in the 12 days since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reversed her authoritarian course and called a parliamentary election for March.

The audience lustily chanted such slogans as "Long live liberty!" as speakers denounced the emergency rule that the government imposed upon India in June, 1975.

"You have found out what kind of people rule this country," declared Morarji Desai, 80, a former deputy prime minister, who was released from jail earlier this month. "In 19 months, this is the first time you are hearing a voice different from the government's in public."

'Future of India'

Mr. Desai, the leader of the newly formed Janata, or People's party, appealed for votes on the ground that "the future of India rests upon this election."

Mr. Desai outlined what he said would be the principal campaign issue: "It is as important to keep our freedom secure from this type of government as keep it in the face of a for threat."

"I'm not really a political p son at all," explained a la who stood near the edge of crowd. "But I'm here to c brate freedom, which I hope returned."

A number of persons in crowd were among the thous of political workers who h recently been released from

"We have come back stron and more united," declared Bihari Vajapayee, another of party's leaders. "We have co together to decide once and all the status of democracy this country."

Earlier in the day, his p got a boost from the Mar Communist party, one of Communist parties in Ind politics. The Marxists agreed make selective electoral allian with the Janata party "with view to mustering the maxim number of votes in protest agai the emergency rule of" Mrs. G dhi's Congress party.

The Marxist party is ideol cally some distance from generally rightist Janata pa but it said that, despite the between the two, they had goal in common: "To pre the division of opposition par votes, a division which ens the Congress to secure seats."

Of the 523 seats in the Par ment that was just dissol the Marxists held about 25 s and the four parties now mer into the Janata had about The Congress party held m than 350.

Rhodesia Revives Cavalry For Use Against Guerrillas

By Robin Wright

IKOMO BARRACKS, Rhodesia, Jan. 30 (WP).—In a scene like something out of the old Wild West, rifle-toting soldiers gallop over the rough hills of the frontier in search of "culprits" who have been raiding isolated farms.

This frontier is the Rhodesia-Mozambique border, and the soldiers are members of Grey's Scouts, the Rhodesian Army's mounted infantry unit—one of the few cavalry detachments still operating and the only one still fighting a war. Their enemies are black guerrillas waging war against Rhodesia's white-dominated government.

The horse is the latest weapon deployed in Rhodesia's four-year-old counterinsurgency campaign. It is effective in skirmishes in the African bush for the same reasons that the U.S. Army cavalry played an important role in settling the American West: Soldiers on horses are faster than soldiers on foot and horses are able to travel rough terrain. In addition, on approaches, when traveling at a slow pace, they are quieter than mechanized vehicles.

The recent establishment of the mounted unit reveals much about the type of war the Rhodesians are fighting—and about their problems.

Economic Factors

Limited foreign exchange and UN economic sanctions have left the troubled southern African country lacking the resources and contacts for the purchase of sophisticated equipment and arms; all military supplies must be bought through a complex underground network.

Tanks, for example, are too expensive and difficult to obtain through the arms black market. Tanks also require gasoline, which is tightly rationed in Rhodesia because of limited supplies. So the Rhodesian Army has been forced to use alternatives, such as horses.

To this situation, the horse has proved an effective alternative. Guerrilla attacks have so far been limited to the rural areas, the lush mountain terrain in the east, the thick bush in the north and the subtropical scrub in the south.

Most attacks are on white farms or isolated African villages. This means a large part of the army's job is patrolling or tracking small guerrilla bands, for which four-legged animals are the most useful means of transport.

Last year, Grey's Scouts played a vital part in the punitive raids across the Mozambique border—when Rhodesian troops destroyed several guerrilla bases and blew up more than 50 tons of military supplies—and in defensive operations in all five war zones.

Capt. Hamish Mann, a 21-year veteran of the British Army who arrived in Rhodesia last year to become second-in-command of the mounted troops, said: "People think modern warfare requires modern strategy. That's not the case always. Reviving the mounted infantry has given the army a new flexibility."

Sgt. Roy Elderkin, chief instructor of the unit, pointed out its advantages: "We can move three times as fast as a regular infantryman, covering as much as 50 kilometers a day. When tracking terrorists you can pick up spoor two or three hours old and close in on them in an hour."

Horses, the troops say, give the Rhodesians a psychological advantage. The commander of Grey's Scouts, Capt. A.P. Stevens, said: "Africans are traditionally terrified of the animals. You'll find very few Africans in this part of the world who have ever made use of horses."

Only one-third of the cavalry unit is black, compared with an overall African majority of two-thirds in the security forces. All the horse-soldiers are volunteers.

Although the mounted unit is just over a year old, Grey's Scouts are actually part of Rhodesian tradition. The first such unit—named after founder George Grey—was established in the 1890s and played a key role then in quelling an uprising by the Matabele tribe, a branch of the militant Zulu tribe.

The revived unit had to prove itself all over again before gaining acceptance from skeptical officials. Now the mounted unit is the most publicized in the army. It doubled its herd of horses through unsolicited donations from farmers in Rhodesia and neighboring South Africa after gaining prominence.

Shintaro Sato, Educator, Dies At 74 in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Shintaro Sato, 74, former director of the Japan House in Paris, died of cancer yesterday at a hospital in Fujisawa, near Tokyo.

Mr. Sato, a graduate of Tokyo University, served as consul-general in Hanoi before World War II. After the war, he was secretary-general of the repatriation liaison office in Yokosuka.

He was director of the Japan House in Paris for about three years from 1966. After returning home, he served as curator of the Zenrin Gakusei Kaikan, a dormitory for Chinese students studying in Japanese universities.

Lin Li-ju

HONG KONG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Lin Li-ju, 88, a former Chinese vice-minister of education, died on Jan. 20 of an undisclosed illness, the Chinese News Agency reported today.

Burt Mustin

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP).—Comedy actor Burt Mustin, 94, one of the busiest performers in Hollywood, died Friday in Glendale, a family spokesman said.

Mr. Mustin, who did not become an actor until he was 60, appeared in more than 350 television shows and more than 85 movies, including "Detective Story," "Sex and the Single Girl" and "Bus Stop."

Benito Quinquela Martin

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30 (UPI).—One of Argentina's most popular artists, Benito Quinquela Martin, 86, died last week.

Mr. Quinquela Martin, whose paintings depicted the port and the surrounding neighborhood of La Boca, entered the hospital several days ago.

4-Day Strike Is Set For BBC Newsmen

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—All 800 journalists working for the British Broadcasting Corp. were ordered today to strike for four days beginning Thursday.

If the BBC is "unwilling to compromise," said the National Union of Journalists' general secretary, Ken Morgan, the strike could be extended. The news blackout was ordered in support of newsmen at a BBC local radio station in Sheffield who have been on strike since the middle of last month in a dispute involving a grocer supplying sports reports.

1,400 Comorans Reported Slain In Madagascar

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The foreign minister of the Comoro Islands said yesterday that nearly 1,400 Comoran migrants were killed last month in the Malagasy Republic in a massacre which has led to a mass exodus from Madagascar.

The death toll cited by Foreign Minister Mouzaoir Abdallah was more than 11 times the figure reported by Malagasy officials last month.

Mr. Abdallah, stopping here on his way to Zambia, charged that troops and police in the Malagasy town of Majunga made no attempt to stop the three-day slaughter of Comoran immigrants by members of the local Betsirebaka tribe.

The Comoran government has agreed to repatriate its 60,000 citizens from the Malagasy Republic and 13,500 have already left.

The Comoro Islands lie northwest of Madagascar. Under French colonial rule they were united with Madagascar, which became an independent republic in 1958. The Comoros gained independence in 1975.

India Talks Fail, Bangladesh Says

DACCA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Bangladesh and India yesterday ended two days of talks without settlement of issues involving more than a year of border clashes between the two countries, officials reported.

The talks, the first since months ago when the two sides agreed to investigate shooting incidents between their respective security forces, were called by Bangladesh to discuss a recent upsurge in gunfire activity along the border.

Maj. Gen. Golam Dastagir, leader of the Bangladesh negotiating team, claimed that since last February, 56 civilians were killed and 48 others injured in 1,316 border incidents in which Indian border security force personnel opened fire on Bangladesh positions.

There was no indication when the talks will resume.

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...s Say 30 ...in Raids ...Cambodia

...ok Seals Off ...r After Attack

...KOK, Jan. 30 (Reuters). ...nd today sealed off its ...with Cambodia after re... ...attacks by hundreds of ...Rouge troops in which 29 ...illagers and a policeman ...lled.

...ambodian soldier died in ...ay's Khmer Rouge attacks ...ee border villages, where ...were razed and animals ...laughtered, police said.

...dead Thais included a wo... ...killed by a grenade, and ...ree-year-old son who was ...ed to have had his throat

...l officials called the Cam... ...attack the "most outrage... ...since the Communists took ...Phnom Penh in March, 1975.

Reprisal Cited

...iland's Defense Minister, ...Sangad Chaloryoo, said the ...k was probably a reprisal for ...ive by Thai forces to clear ...odian intruders from border ..., in which several Khmer ...e soldiers were killed.

...said government troops and ...e would use force to push ...the Cambodians—but stress... ...that Thai troops would not ...s the border.

Red Camps Dismantled

...ADANG BESAR, Malaysia, Jan. ...(AP).—Thai and Malaysian ...es have dismantled the Com... ...ist guerrilla headquarters and ...n other camps in the Thai ...rict of Sadao, the commander ...the joint military operation ...nounced yesterday.

...The guerrillas had concentrat... ...at their command base after ...joint crackdown began two ...eks ago and fled the base ...rs before the raids Friday and ...sterday, the announcement ...d. No guerrillas were captur... ..., but the troops were ordered ...flush them out of a 20-square... ...le area of swamps and lime... ...one hills near the Thai-Malay... ...n border.

...Vast amounts of arms, six tons ...rice and other supplies were ...ized from the camps, which the ...errillas ringed with mines be... ...re fleeing. Three Malaysian ...diers were wounded by mine ...plosions.

...onn Told to Cut ...ole of Mission ...n East Germany

...BONN, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In a ...ove to suppress dissent, East ...ermany has asked the West ...erman Mission in East Berlin ...) restrict contacts with East ...ermans wanting to get out. An ...stimated 100,000 East Germans ...ave applied for permission to ...ave, West German officials ...aid.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt ...ler delivered a protest note ...ast week to Guenter Gaus, head ...f the West German Mission. ...The protest, the third this ...onth, demanded an immediate ...alt to "interference in domestic ...ffairs" of the German Demo... ...ratic Republic.

The protest charged that the ...nission ignored past protests and ...legally presumed to take it upon ...self "to serve the interests of ...itizens of the German Dem... ...cratic Republic," the East Ger... ...an news service said.

West German spokesman Klaus ...oelling said at a news confer... ...nce that charges that the mis... ...ion interferes in East German ...ffairs are without foundation.

But the Bonn government call... ...d Mr. Gaus back to report. ...here were fears that East Ger... ...any may try to interfere with ...peration of the mission, which ...as established under the 1972 ...greement that regulated East-West German relations.

...India Talks ...Bangladesh

Associated Press.

CASUALTY—Thai troops and medical personnel carrying a wounded civilian to an ambulance after he was reportedly wounded in clash of Thai and Cambodian troops.

Unity Sought for Peace Talks

Arabs Pressuring PLO, Hussein to Heal Rift

By Stuart Auerbach

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (WP).—Although the Palestine Liberation Organization and King Hussein of Jordan are being pressured to heal their rupture by Arab powers who are anxious to form a united bargaining front for Mideast peace talks, neither side is willing to say yet that the feud has ended.

The ultimate aim is to erase Israel's objections to going to the bargaining table with the Palestinians by either making them a part of a common Arab delegation or putting them under Jordan's wing.

While the first steps toward ending six years of rancor have been taken, both King Hussein and the PLO each say the other should make the next move.

"We were ready. We went to Amman. Now it is King Hussein's turn," said Yassir Abu Rabbou of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a member of the PLO's ruling Executive Council.

PLO Step Expected

Jordanian Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh insisted, however, "I think the PLO is in need of Jordan, not vice versa. So I expect the PLO to take another step."

Time is running out, however. The Arab nations—especially Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, the leaders of the current moves to start talks in Geneva by spring or summer—want the united bargaining front stitched together by the time U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance begins his Middle East tour in three weeks.

"By that time the Arabs must reach some unified position on Geneva," Mr. Abu Odeh said. "By that time the PLO must be brought into the picture some way or another. That is King Hussein's hope."

The deep bitterness between Jordan and the PLO stems from King Hussein's order to his army in 1970 to throw the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country after fierce fighting.

The Palestinians have never forgiven King Hussein for what they considered a traitorous act by an Arab leader. But weakened politically by the Lebanese civil war, they are being forced to make their peace with the King.

"It will be hard to swallow," said a PLO worker in Beirut, "but we'll swallow it."

For his part, King Hussein was described by a diplomat here as "a reluctant virgin," running the risk of losing the Israeli-held West Bank of the Jordan River to the PLO in a peace settlement or being blamed by the Palestinians for any concessions he makes on their behalf in peace talks.

"I think they [the Palestinians] are more anxious to start the dialogue with Jordan than Jordan is," Mr. Abu Odeh said.

Bridging the gap between the PLO leadership and King Hussein is a key factor in the Arab drive toward peace talks. While the Arab nations are firm in stating that the Palestinians must be included in peace talks, diplomats here questioned how many of their bargaining chips they cared to throw away on the procedural matter of including the PLO as an independent delegation.

"Would [Syrian President Hafez al-] Assad rather get the PLO to Geneva or get more of the Golan Heights back from Israel? Would [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat rather get more of the Sinai returned?" a diplomat asked.

For the reason, according to observers here and in Beirut, Egypt and Syria pressured King Hussein and PLO leader Yassir Arafat to come together.

High Slovene Figure Is Freed by Austria

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A Slovene minority leader has been released after having been held for a week on suspicion of involvement in a bombing attempt.

The police said Filip Warasch, 31, secretary of the Council of Carinthian Slovenes, was released by court order pending further investigation.

Menten Accused Of Executions in Ukraine in '41-'44

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A Soviet public prosecutor has accused wealthy Dutch art collector Pieter Menten of taking part in executions of intellectuals in Lvov, in the western Ukraine, during its 1941–44 occupation by the Nazis.

The allegation was made by the Lvov region's public prosecutor, Boris Antonenko, who told the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda recently that Dutch lawyers had asked to come to Lvov to interview witnesses.

"There are facts [showing] that Menten came to Lvov with SS men of the Nachtigall Battalion and took part in the arrest and shooting of well-known academics," he said.

Mr. Antonenko was asked if Mr. Menten, 77, who is in Dutch custody after being arrested in Switzerland last month, might be handed over to the Soviet authorities. He said that, as far as he knew, this was not the question.

"Menten committed crimes not only on the territory of the Soviet Union, but also in Poland and Holland. Each country has a right to try him," he said.

Military Made Urgent Appeal

Thousands Rally Behind Ethiopian Rulers

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 30 (WP).—Tens of thousands of Ethiopians turned out today in a show of support for the ruling Military Council. The demonstration followed an urgent appeal by the council leaders' last night for the nation to rally behind them in the face of mounting opposition activities in the capital and in several northern provinces.

The demonstration was widely regarded here as a crucial test of the military rulers' continuing strength and popularity following the loss of several towns in northwest Ethiopia to opposition forces, the defection of more than 200 army troops and police and a sharp upsurge of anti-government activities throughout the country in the last few weeks.

Western observers said it was one of the largest demonstrations here since the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie 28 months ago. It appears to indicate that the military government still has strong support and that its imminent collapse, as some Western diplomats have been predicting, is unlikely.

Last night, Brig. Gen. Teferi Bentet, chairman of the Provisional Military Council, made an emotional appeal to his countrymen to join forces in a "common front" against "reactionaries and secessionists," who, he said, were being abetted by neighboring Somalia and the Sudan in their attempts to divide the nation and reverse its Socialist revolution.

Slogans carried by demonstrators today attacked Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri and Somalian President Mohammed Siad Barre by name and also denounced the rightist Ethiopian Democratic Union and the extreme leftist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party (EPRP).

But there was also a strong anti-U.S. undertone to the demonstration, with posters stating "Yankee Go Home" and "Down With U.S. Imperialism" scattered throughout the enormous crowd jammed into the city's main square.

It was not clear why the demonstration was aimed partly at the United States, since Washington is still providing the Ethiopian military with the bulk of its heavy arms. Last week, the U.S. Information Service library here was stoned and an unsuccessful attempt made to set it afire by a small group of students and workers now believed to have been mostly EPRP supporters.

Some Ethiopian officials, particularly the military's Marxist civilian advisers, suspect that the United States is giving support to both the Democratic Union and the extreme leftists.

In his speech, Gen. Teferi accused the Democratic Union of collusion with "international imperialism" and "surrounding reactionary forces" in attempting to destroy the country's unity and undermine its revolution.

Lead Pollution Off Italy Feared

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Highly poisonous lead compounds could be leaking into the sea from more than 900 steel drums which formed part of the cargo of a merchant ship that sank off the southeast Italian coast more than two years ago, a scientific expert said yesterday.

"If all the drums are in the same condition as the one I have examined, within two or three months I would not be happy to go swimming in the area where the ship sank," Prof. Giuseppe Signorelli of Rome University's Institute of Metallurgy said.

The drums, containing lead tetraethyl and lead tetramethyl, were aboard the 2,500-ton Yugoslav vessel Cavtat, which sank off the coast of Otranto in July, 1974. Prof. Signorelli's warning was the first since divers recovered one of the drums from the sea bed to enable experts to examine it.

An Expert Quits Vatican Panel

TORONTO, Jan. 30 (AP).—A noted Toronto Roman Catholic priest has resigned from Pope Paul's top panel of Bible experts with an angry protest against the Pope's new edict barring women from the priesthood.

The Rev. David Stanley, a Jesuit and the only Canadian on the 20-member Pontifical Bible Commission, resigned in a letter to the Roman Curia.

Father Stanley said in an interview yesterday that the Bible commission voted unanimously in April that there was nothing in the Bible to prevent ordaining women priests and then voted 12-5 in favor of doing so. He said the Vatican ignored its own experts and the commission's work.

Numeiri Sides With Eritreans

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Gaafar Numeiri declared today he would discontinue mediation efforts in the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict and throw the Sudan's weight behind the Eritreans' struggle for independence from the Addis Ababa government.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has been waging a guerrilla war for the last 10 years to gain independence for the predominantly Moslem province. The ELF claims to control most of the Eritrean countryside and has many towns in the province under siege.

At a news conference, President Numeiri said: "I will work with the Sudanese people to regain for the Eritrean people their rights because the military clique in Ethiopia is not concerned to solve the problem peacefully in spite of my efforts."

Washington Church Is $10 Million in Debt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The National Cathedral is $10.7 million in debt and faces a crisis tantamount to bankruptcy, cathedral officials have disclosed.

They said Friday that, in response, the Episcopal cathedral's governing board has decided to defer the target date for completing construction from 1980 to 1985. The cathedral was chartered by Congress in 1893 and construction was begun in 1907.

Marinus van Roymerswaele

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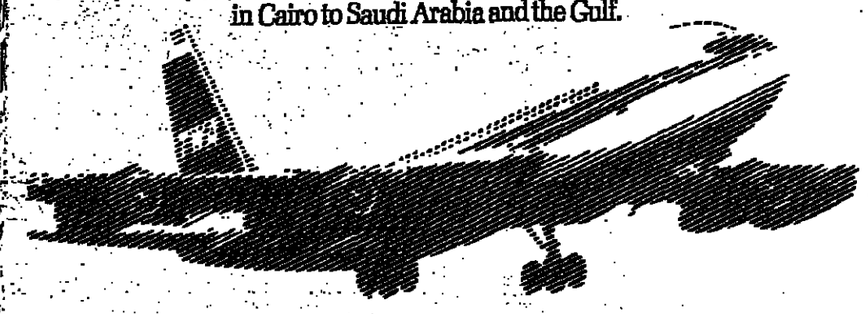


TWA

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Monday, January 31, 1977

The Crusades for Human Rights...

True to its promise, the Carter administration is starting out like a house afire on human rights abroad. On Wednesday the State Department scored Czechoslovakia, and on Thursday Russia, for the latest actions of each against peaceable and legal dissent. It has got to be deeply satisfying to many Americans to see their government thus openly projecting some of its fundamental values into its foreign policy. Everyone understands, too, that the seeming indifference of the last administration to such values contributed to the decline of confidence in its foreign policy and, eventually, to its loss at the polls.

But more is involved than the satisfaction of Americans' moral impulses. In the immediate Soviet-bloc context, the quality of people's lives is at stake. Will the expression of American concern lead the Czech and Soviet regimes to relax or tighten their grip on dissenters? Will such expressions make Moscow, in particular, more or less willing to deal with the United States on, say, arms control? After all, the most conspicuous example of human rights pressure in recent years, the tying of trade to Soviet emigration policy, hurt emigration and trade alike. The political chemistry of closed societies is remote from that familiar to Westerners.

Further, the Third World countries for whose poverty Mr Carter has shown special sympathy are commonly ruled by governments with little respect for human rights—at least, for political rights. Efforts to use the denial of economic aid (or arms) to press recipients toward more humane practices may backfire against the intended beneficiaries, or produce a political reaction unacceptable to the United States, or lead to depriving needy people of aid (or security) on account of governmental practices over which they have no control.

President Carter was only reflecting the difficulties inherent in translating concern into results, it seems to us, in his inaugural address. He asserted the importance of the human rights issue but at the same time he generalized that "even our great nation has its recognized limits" and observed that the "best way" to advance freedom elsewhere is to show ourselves worthy of emulation.

Of the various guides his administration will have through this minefield, few come better equipped than Marshall Shulman of Columbia University, a Soviet expert who will be advising the secretary of state. Professor Shulman recently wrote an article for Foreign Affairs entitled "On Learning to Live with Authoritarian Regimes." Its theme is the need to give priority, especially in Soviet-American relations, to the regulation of military and political competion: "There will be no opportunity to work for the strengthening of democratic values if this effort is not successful." Meanwhile, the United States should consider a broad range of means—including example, dialogue, indirection, time and evolution—to strengthen the prospects around the world for wider acceptance and adoption of American values with respect to human rights. This requires taking a larger and longer view than some Americans, eager for quick results, would prefer. We doubt, however, that there is a surer way.

...And for Nuclear Restraint

Hardly a day or an hour seems to pass any more without some momentous U.S. announcement concerning defense policy—NATO, underground nuclear testing, the SALT talks, the Pentagon budget, the spread of nuclear weapons, the draft. What does it all mean? Our provisional answer is: not nearly as much as you might think—at least not yet. These are the sounds of a new administration settling into office.

Still, the sounds can have consequences, especially if they issue from the President himself. If we know anything, it is that Mr. Carter is determined to arrest the spread of nuclear weapons to countries that don't have them and to reach arms control and reduction agreements with countries that do. He seems more preoccupied with these questions than any of his recent predecessors was, and that is good. His statements on the subject, however, have retained a certain campaign-ish quality that has left him open to challenge. How do you negotiate a complete ban on underground nuclear testing with the Russians so long as the Russians insist on pursuing so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosions underground, treaty or no? What does the new President mean when he says that he won't let the U.S.-Soviet conflict over their Backfire bomber and our Cruise missiles "stand in the way of some [SALT II] agreement"? Strictly in terms of the bargaining to come, has he already unilaterally given away too much with that statement?

Since we are in favor of very nearly every arms control and antiproliferation measure Jimmy Carter has espoused, we sympathize not only with his goals but also with his new dilemma. As the comedian Chevy Chase might sum up that dilemma: He is President and we are not—meaning that he now has the onerous and unaccustomed duty (of which the rest of us are blissfully free) of reconciling those sometimes conflicting goals with each other, and he must also try to bring them about in the face of foreign and domestic opposition, which is nothing you need to take much account of in a campaign pledge.

In fact, we believe the rhetorical fervor of Mr. Carter's early days in the White House has served a purpose: It has put people on notice that he is serious about wanting to do these things—government officials who might have had doubts about his commitment to arms control agreements, for instance, or allies who may have questioned the seriousness of his intention to reduce sales of dangerous nuclear materials to would-be-bomb-making countries. But that is mood music, not policy. With the SALT I interim accord on offensive weapons due to run out this year, with important decisions needing to be made fairly shortly on defense investments, with the NATO forces sorely in need of revitalization, with ever more serious questions being raised about the efficacy of the all-volunteer army, and with the clock running out on our capacity to do *anything* about the spread of nuclear weapons to certain countries, Mr. Carter now faces deadlines for action all across the board.

It will have struck you that these are not matters a government can deal with along lines made familiar by a Chinese menu—one from Row A and two from Row B. They must all be confronted and *confronted in relation to each other*. So we wouldn't look too hard for precise portents in the messages that have been coming out of the administration on these subjects in the past week. About all it adds up to so far is an earnest and welcome statement of intent to devise—and ultimately to execute—a comprehensive policy on defense and arms control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Tensions in Spain

Sometimes there is nothing more to do than to wring hands, the same hands that were so recently applauding Spain's rapid march from autocracy toward parliamentary government. King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez deserve sympathy and encouragement as they seek to contain the violence of left and right extremists, the direct descendants of those who destroyed the Spanish Republic 40 years ago. There are not many other democracies aborning.

Spain's new leaders have come far to open up their nation's political life, eliciting the cooperation of most of the army high command and even most of the left-wing opposition, including Communists. Their aim has been to develop the parliamentary forms that Franco strangled and to qualify for full participation in the international institutions of democratic Europe. To turn a political system on its head without revolution and repression is a delicate matter. Even small minorities can sabotage the process.

That seems to be the present threat. A leading Francoist general has been kidnapped, and a small mysterious group claims credit, as it did for an earlier abduction. Two leftists are killed in street demonstrations and five more in an attack on a Communist labor office. Three policemen are killed in further strife. The extreme right blames the left, most others suspect the extreme right, and the center must contemplate repression to hold.

Public demonstrations have now been banned and foreign extremists are to be expelled, presumably because 15 of 24 agitators arrested in one sweep turned out to be foreigners, mostly Latin Americans, resident in Spain. More forceful action will probably be necessary if the nation is to get to truly free elections this spring and deal calmly with the still pending decision on allowing Communists to participate.

The leaders of Spain's major groupings demonstrated again last week their desire to protect the schedule of reform. But if the government cannot assure public safety it will undermine the conciliatory forces both in the military and in the leftist labor organizations. Spain has lost before to extremists and the consequences were felt far beyond her frontiers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

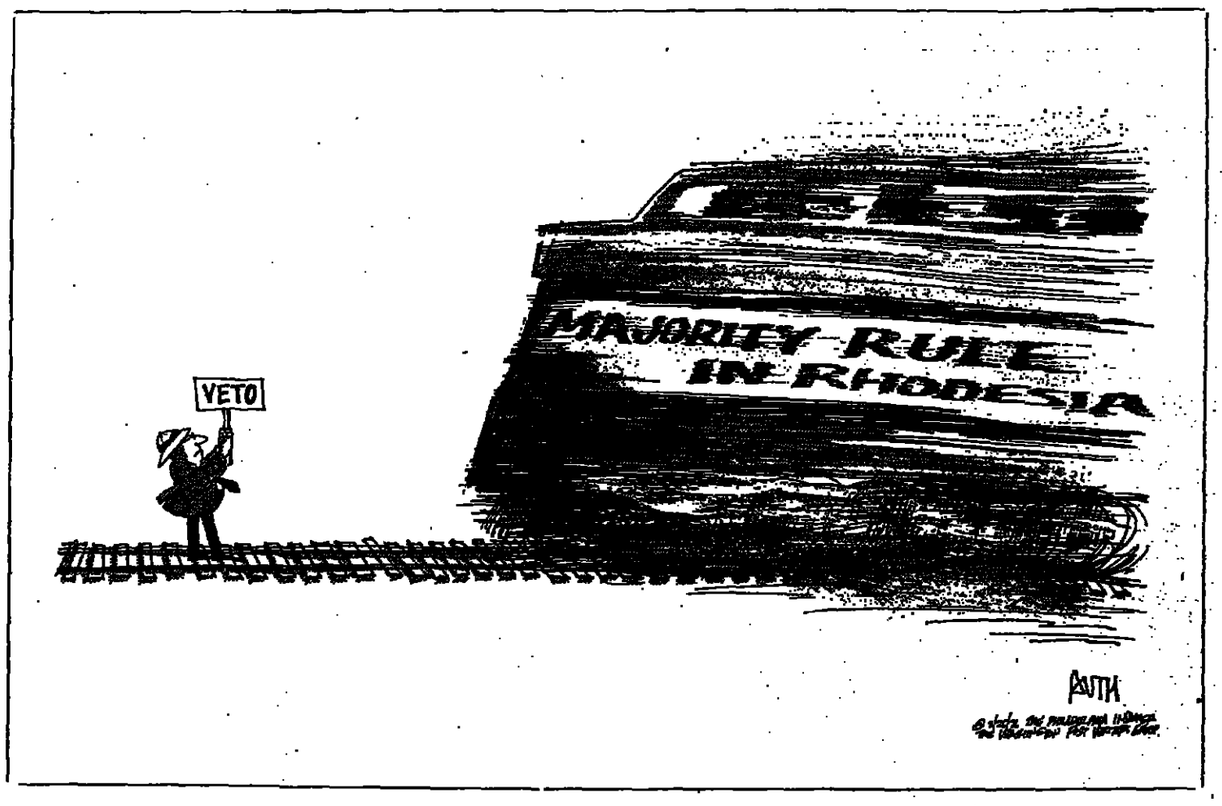
January 31, 1902

VIENNA—This city was the scene on Monday of a brilliant fancy dress ball organized by Princess Pauline Metternich-Sandor, in aid of local charities. It had been arranged that all the women should wear white and gold costumes and the effect of the choice of this color scheme was to give the vast ballroom the aspect of a sea of gold and silver. The fairest women of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy honored the festival with their presence.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1927

GRAZ, Austria—Two ex-officers dancing the Charleston with their partners here heard a bystander say: "Poor old Darwin ought to have seen this. It's the best proof of his theory." They subsequently served him a writ for criminal "insult to their honor." However, it came out in court that the critic had referred to the dance, not to the dancers, and the plaintiffs took no further steps . . . not legal ones, anyway.



Carter's Sudden Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In one of his major foreign-policy speeches of the election campaign, Jimmy Carter told the Foreign Policy Association in New York (June 23) that the time had come to get rid of the "secretive and amoral" policies of the past, and the introduction of a new diplomatic posture.

This "new architectural effort"—a phrase often used by the present head of the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski—would reflect, he said, the decency, generosity and common sense of the American people, with the industrial democracies of North America, Europe and Japan as its foundation, and peace and justice as its constant goals.

"We respect the independence of all nations," Carter said, "but by our example, by our utterances, and by various forms of economic and political persuasion available to us, we can quite surely lessen the injustice in this world."

Wilsonian Theme

Later we will find out whether Carter really means to apply economic and political pressure on the totalitarian or authoritarian nations to respect human rights within their closed societies, but the "utterances" of the Carter administration already have a Wilsonian or missionary theme.

During its first week in office, the Carter administration has spoken out in opposition to repression of dissenters in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In an immediate response, Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist and freedom fighter, has addressed a letter to President Carter urging him to raise his voice on behalf of the persecuted political and religious activists in the U.S.S.R., and the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, has protested to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that this is an impermissible interference in Soviet internal affairs. This raises some fundamental questions of domestic and foreign policy. Maybe the most critical issue before Carter in world politics is the strategic balance between Washington and Moscow. He wants an agreement with Moscow on the control of nuclear weapons, and the shipment of military arms to other countries.

He also wants a reduction in the U.S. military budget, so that he can deal with unemployment, health, justice and equality of the American people. Therefore can he really get "the new order in the world" he wants, and the "human rights" he surely wants for the American people by concentrating in his first week in office on the brutal violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia?

Old Promises

The impression here is that the new administration is still thinking about its old campaign promises rather than its new national and world responsibilities. It hasn't yet had time even to unpack its bags, or work out its own policies, or set the values and priorities of its own budget, let alone talk seriously in only one Cabinet meeting about how to handle the dicey and dangerous relations with the rest of the world.

In the process, he has raised some awkward problems. By talking in philosophic terms about the need for humility and pity for the poor and hungry two-thirds of the human family, by pardoning the Vietnam draft evaders, and by urging a reduction in the military budget, he has clearly a lot going for him. But he has worried the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon. At the same time, by condemning the repression of freedom and human rights in the Communist countries, he has reassured both the liberals and the military hawks who thought Kissinger was easy on Moscow and indifferent to human rights. And in the process, he has infuriated the Russians, whose cooperation he needs to limit the arms race and transfer military funds to the health, education and welfare of the American people.

In short, all the principals in this debate are vaguely confused about what he is trying to do, and the impression here is that the new administration has acted in the critical field of U.S.-Soviet relations without getting itself together.

For example, Secretary of State Vance has just appointed Marshall Shulman of Columbia University as his adviser on Soviet affairs, but Shulman has taken a position on human rights in the Soviet Union that seems to differ from the sudden diplomacy of the Carter administration in its first week.

Shulman agrees, of course, on the objective of justice and human rights all over the world. But writing in the January issue of the quarterly magazine Foreign Affairs he questions the effectiveness of confronting Moscow publicly on these delicate internal human questions.

Frontal Demands

"It should be clear," Shulman writes, "that the effort to compel changes in Soviet institutions and practices by frontal demands on the part of other governments is likely to be counterproductive.

"We cannot predict which way the Soviet system will evolve in the future. But it seems reasonable to believe that easing of repression is more likely to result from evolutionary forces within the society under prolonged conditions of reduced international tension than from external demands for change and the siege mentality they would reinforce."

Maybe it was inevitable that the Carter administration would try to demonstrate quickly that it was "keeping its promises" and being "something different." Most new administrations do. But in the process it is not relieving but complicating its problems by talking before it has had time to organize or think. And even those in Washington who wish them well also wish they would make haste a little more slowly.

Cyprus—An Aegean Switzerland?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NICOSIA, Cyprus.—To my way of thinking, the only conceivable solution to the tragic Cyprus problem must be creation of a federal state in which Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking communities each have considerable autonomous rights in their separate sectors but with a national government controlling basic matters such as foreign policy and defense.

In other words, some kind of Switzerland must be established in which peoples sharing the culture of nearby countries nevertheless consciously owe prior allegiance to their own multilingual nation. Right now, only a handful consider themselves "Cypriot"—rather they feel "Greek" or "Turkish." And the handful emerged only after Turkey's army landed here and occupied about 40 per cent of the island in 1974.

Lack of any Cypriot awareness remotely comparable to Switzerland's keen patriotism is the fault of the Cyprus government which has never made any effort to instill it. It is high time to start. If no solution links the island's communities again, there will ultimately be a war.

'Two Choices'

Foreign Minister John Christofides told me that after the Turkish landings and consequent population exchange: "We faced two choices. We could have left Greek refugees from the north in camps, gradually turning them into Palestinian-type guerrillas; or we could make the best of the situation."

This was a basic decision. Before spring virtually all refugees will be out of tents and into permanent—if modest—structures. And Greek-Cypriots have worked so well that they are proportionately third only to the United States and Canada in university students. With considerable foreign aid, they have boosted their zone's economy to record heights.

Both President Makarios and Rauf Denktash, head of the Turkish federated state, endorsed to me the idea of federation, opposed unity by either sector with Greece or Turkey, and recognized need for a new federal constitution. Denktash, however, doubts if federation is possible while Makarios is in power and warns if it doesn't come, "we will have to declare our independence." Whether their meeting last week will alter this skepticism remains to be seen.

But beyond joint acceptance of the federal idea—which Makarios feels Turkey imposed before it was even discussed—there is disagreement on most specific points.

Makarios says he is "prepared to negotiate on the basis of free movement and area of each state in proportion to population" although ready for resumed bicommunal talks.

Christofides says "a 20-per-cent Turkish area would be a good figure to start negotiations on." Right now the Turks hold 40 per cent although Denktash claims it is only 36 per cent.

Christofides argues the Carter administration, joined with the Common Market, must apply pressure on the Turks to accept a "reasonable" solution including a far smaller federated state with reduced local powers and evacuation of Turkish mainland troops and arms. He claims it would cost Turkey billions to switch to Soviet military supplies, that this would take at least a decade, that Turkey depends on huge remittances from its million workers in West Europe, that it sends 70 per cent of its exports there and wants to get into the EEC.

The Cypriot Turks want minimal sovereignty for a national government, retention of existing weapons stocks, no armament on the Greek side, and opening of bicommunal negotiations by a preliminary summit between Denktash and Makarios—now accomplished.

There is also disagreement on the idea of a United States initiative to get the talks going. Greek-speakers want this soon and are visibly pressuring Ankara to accept the idea. Denktash rebuts:

"Any imminent U.S. peace move would be fruitless. Makarios must be shaken from his belief that he is the Cyprus government. He prefers to appear to be defying an invasion to accepting a settlement entailing certain rights for the Turkish Cypriots.

"A swift U.S. initiative would only burn Carter's fingers. Washington shouldn't get directly involved. Don't forget the Russians will do anything to block an American solution. For a long time the prevailing de facto situation will be the reality."

Any negotiation is going to be tough, bitter and emotional. But the fact that both sides agree on a federation abjuring future links with Greece or Turkey is something.

It will take years to make an Aegean Switzerland, but it took years to make one in the Alps. If the United States does get involved it should insist that all schools here start teaching students they are "Cypriots," regardless of language, just as their European peers learned they are "Swiss."

Letters

Carrillo's Role

In the UPI story about Spanish Communist chief Santiago Carrillo (IHT, Jan. 8-9) he is depicted as a benevolent, altruistic champion of democracy who is "hated by rightists" because of his role in the Civil War. This is quite inaccurate; many millions of Spaniards consider Carrillo, La Pasionaria and other militant Communists every bit as disqualified for leadership in the new democratic Spain just emerging as would be the late dictator Franco or the antiquated Fascists.

The recent referendum vote shows the overwhelming will of voters; and Carrillo's advocacy of something called "Euro-Communism" can only perplex students of geography who are taught that Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other totalitarian pawns of the Soviet power bloc are also part of Europe.

SEBASTIAN MARTIN.
Madrid.

Vietnam Aftermath

While it is commendable of Geoffrey Pope and Kathleen Sheehan (Letters, Jan. 10) to condemn their government's intervention in Vietnam, and to call for economic aid to reconstruct that devastated country, are they not in danger of attempting to intervene in Vietnam themselves with their petition on "human rights and freedom"?

Such critics shrink at the words "re-educate" and "detain." But what exactly do these words describe in Vietnam now? Simply the humane—even at times perhaps the naive—efforts by the new government to restore to life countless human wrecks adrift in the south after years of degradation and exploitation; the resettlement of millions of peasants uprooted from their land, their hamlets, their culture; the reawakening of human values in people pressed into the former police, surveillance, prison and military machine which was geared to torture, intimidation and corruption; the rehabilitation of some 300,000 prostitutes, 80 per cent of whom were infected with venereal disease, and of countless drug addicts; black marketeers, beggars, thieves and pimps, many of whom were orphaned children.

If one recalls the fate of many of the refugees and collaborators in Europe after World War II, one can only wonder at the tolerance, humanity and wisdom of the new government of Vietnam in the aftermath of 30 years of war.

J. JEMMETT.
London.

Yvonne Printemps

Re the death of French operetta star Yvonne Printemps, the obituary (IHT, Jan. 20) correctly covered her career and early marriage to Sacha Guitry, but somehow inexplicably failed to mention her marriage of 41 years to French film star Pierre Fresnay. They were married in 1934. He died in January 1975. Her recent death followed his by two years, almost to the day.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.
Paris.

Terrorism And Excess In Rhodesia

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It will require little digestion fully to understand the implications of Andrew Young's friendly invitation to black South Africans to come on over to America to receive training in how to take over power in South Africa. What kind of training does he propose to give them? Training in the niceties of democracy? But that is the point, he might well undertake to train black Africans who live in the 40 odd African states with other than democratic arrangements.

If Mr. Young is saying that the United States should single South Africa as the single country in the world within which we seek nowadays to foment revolution against the ruling class, a) he ought to say what are the measures he backs for the liberation of the black majority; b) somewhere along the line Jimmy Carter should get into the act.

Suddenly, the American people seem to have lost any public concern about the tolerable means of achieving political ends. We all deplore, in retrospect, the institution of slavery, which tenanced in the United States until just over 100 years ago. But there was never any sympathy until quite recently—with the revolt of Nat Turner, or with other such revolts. No sympathy with the notion that it was tolerable, in order to further political end, to take women and children, or for that matter men, and torture them to death, in order to justify the random strategic purposes of liberation.

Terrorism

Did Vietnam change that? Or was it Algeria? In both countries, it became routine to practice terrorism against the civil population for the sake of making a political point.

We begin nowadays to forget the events of terrorism almost as they occur in anticipation of their success, which is why—one assumes—when then ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton found himself justifying terrorism as an instrument of liberation a year ago.

Consider recent events in Rhodesia. A few days before Christmas, two dozen terrorists from neighboring Mozambique entered a compound in Rhodesia in the early evening, rounded up all the men, women, and children they could find, stripped them of their possessions and of their clothing, marched them to a lighted factory building a kilometer's distance away, separated the women and children from the men (noblesse oblige!), forced the men to lie on the ground, and then sprayed bullets through their bodies within eyeshot of wives and children. Score: nine Mozambique nationals, eight Malawi nationals, 10 Rhodesians dead, 21 wounded. International protests were minimal.

Dispatches tell us that Ian Smith and other Rhodesia officials are plagued by bitter personal feelings toward the British delegation. For some reason this does not entirely surprise us. The British asked for, and got, from most of the West, cooperation in the anti-Rhodesian diplomatic offensive in protest against apartheid in Rhodesia—the same sort of thing that was a way of life in the South of the United States until about 15 years ago. Now they do nothing to express convincing indignation over the acts of terrorism being used against Rhodesians by neighboring blacks who, if truth be told, have only just now discovered the issue of human rights and democracy.

There is, moreover, abundant evidence that the discovery that human rights is something that have been taught by Communist missionaries. Most of the ammunition fired at the massacre in the Honde Valley in eastern Rhodesia turns out to have been manufactured in the Soviet Union, which has ammunition left over even after shooting the East Germans who seek to escape to West Germany. What should Ian Smith take serious of the moralisms preached by the British under the circumstances?

I would guess that Rhodesia will go down. And I am not certain that it ought not go down under the complex circumstances of its existence. But are there grounds for taking moral satisfaction in how it is being brought down? Does anyone suppose that the regime that will replace Ian Smith's will indulge about an appreciation of human rights?

INTERNATIONAL
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Discrimination Harder to Prove

U.S. High Court Shifts Focus in Civil Rights Cases

By William [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The Supreme Court is on a new course on civil rights. It is too early to know the ultimate destination but the court seems to be moving away from the course it followed in earlier years when it led the nation in fighting racial discrimination.

Early results include some setbacks for civil rights proponents in various cases. The decisions are causing serious worry and some confusion in civil rights circles.

The court basically is setting new standards as to what kind of proof is needed to establish the existence of unconstitutional racial discrimination.

Instead of looking for proof that there was an "invidious" discrimination, "intent" or motivation against blacks, the court is now stressing the question as to the intent to discriminate. Now, however, those who would discriminate are rarely so open.

The heart of the current trend, and the starting point, is a decision that the Supreme Court announced in June in a case involving an examination for applicants to the District of Columbia police force, an examination that blacks failed in higher proportion than whites.

The court ruled, 7-2, that a statute or other official act, such as employment testing, was not unconstitutional just because it placed a "substantially disproportionate" burden on one race. To prove a violation of the constitutional ban against racial discrimination, the guarantee of "equal protection" of the laws, there also had to be proof of "racially discriminatory purpose."

The court noted in its opinion that various lower courts had taken a different view, in several contexts ranging from housing to urban renewal. Then, in a footnote, it cited many examples of such lower court rulings.

The opinion in general, and that footnote in particular, made civil rights lawyers guess at the time that the case would have broad impact. Their suspicions have been confirmed.

Suburban Zoning

Earlier this month, the court applied the Washington "intent" requirement to challenges to allegedly exclusionary suburban zoning. It said it is not inherently unconstitutional for a white suburb to refuse to change zoning rules whose practical effect was to block construction of racially integrated housing. For this to be unconstitutional, the court said, there would have to be proof of discriminatory intent.

Also, in two other actions since its decision in the Washington case in June, the court has vacated a lower court ruling and sent the cases back to the lower courts to be given "further consideration" in light of the Washington ruling. One of those rulings was a federal appeals court decision finding illegal segregation in the public schools of Austin, Texas, and ordering a broad desegregation plan; the other was another appellate court desegregation order for Indianapolis area schools.

Lower Court Rulings

In its decision in June the court noted that its holding contrasted not only with the various lower court rulings it mentioned but also with some "indications" in some of its own earlier rulings. It sought, however, to depict the rule as being generally consistent with its prior civil rights decisions.

In fact, "intent" to discriminate has long been a factor in civil rights law, and the Supreme Court could point to some earlier cases that had required proof of intent, including its Denver school desegregation case in 1973.

At the same time, however, the precise rule the court was announcing was one it had not explicitly set forth before. And, in a 1971 case, the court had spoken of the hazards of striking down a statute on the basis of motivation of the legislators who enacted it, as opposed to the legislation's effect.

The explanation lies partly in history and partly in the fact that the line between discriminatory "intent" and "effect" is not always sharp.

In the early days of the civil rights era, the distinction between intent and effect did not matter much because the cases confronting the court generally involved both. They were the cases from the South, involving laws that blatantly discriminated against blacks.

'Purpose and Effect'

"You had purpose and effect combined, and no one talked about it," said Eric Schnapper of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Then the cases, and the forms of discrimination, changed. "Racism got a little more subtle," according to Richard Larson of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Civil rights lawyers began to build their cases with statistics showing highly disproportionate effects on blacks. In essence, intent was still a factor, the statistics were to show broad discrimination—so broad it must have been intended. But, Mr. Larson said, the trend continued to the point where "you didn't even write the word [intent] in your brief."

The Supreme Court's words in the 1971 case regarding the importance of proof of the "effects" of a statute, and the hazards of trying to assess "motivations," helped the trend along. Various lower courts issued rulings finding equal-protection violations on the basis of proof of discriminatory effects, often not mentioning intent.

IT WENT TO HIS HEAD—Parker Parras Barra, who now works for an oil engineering firm at Homa, La., said he bought his hand-tooled aluminum hard hat in Iran.

UPI.

Final Memory of Their Homeland

Jews Tell of Guards' Brutality at Soviet Emigres' Checkpoint

By Paul Hofmann

MARCHEGG, Austria, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Soon after the travelers from the Soviet Union were on Austrian soil, one of them, Lev Perel, borrowed a piece of paper and, his brows knitted, jotted down some addresses and phone numbers.

"The Soviet guards took away my notebook with the names of relatives and friends in Israel and America," Mr. Perel, a 42-year-old accountant from Odessa, explained. "But I was forewarned and memorized the most important contacts."

Mr. Perel and his wife said they had been searched, shouted at, stripped of some of their belongings and, at the end, jostled by uniformed Russians, who may have been customs guards or policemen, in a shed near the tracks at Chop.

Chop is a small railroad station close to the Czechoslovak-Soviet border, and harassment there is for many Jewish émigrés the last impression they take with them from the Soviet Union. "It is as if Chop were meant to inflict an ultimate humiliation on people who don't want to live in Russia," a case worker in Vienna said the other day.

Daily Arrivals

Mr. Perel—his name has been changed, at his request—and his wife arrived at Vienna's East Railroad Terminal in a group of about 30 Soviet Jews. Similar groups arrive there every day.

Some of them come by way of Brest-Litovsk on the Soviet-Polish border, where final clearance procedures are said to be less harsh than at Chop. Currently, most of the refugees arrive by the Chop route.

The Perels rode in a three-coach train this month to Vienna from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, about 20 miles from this Austrian border town. The train was escorted by 15 Austrian policemen with submachine guns. Heavy security measures have become routine since pro-Palestinian guerrillas hijacked a train with Jewish refugees in October, 1973, and took hostages.

Methodical Approach

Some refugees who have reached Vienna by train from Moscow by way of Brest-Litovsk, or by air from Moscow or Leningrad, also had complaints. It seems that Leningrad airport has a special reputation for losing the checked luggage of émigrés.

However, those who have undergone the ordeal at Chop describe it as methodical. Apart from the émigrés, few others travel that route from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, and the frontier controls for such passengers apparently offer a setting different from the customs shed.

Many émigrés know that they have to expect rough treatment at Chop. What is going on there has apparently become known fairly widely among Jews living in Odessa, Kiev and other Soviet cities.

"Quite a few of us had been traveling with burlap bags, and they came in handy," a woman refugee from the Ukraine reported. "We had been told that the Chop guards would open our suitcases and spill the contents on the floor. That's exactly what happened, and suddenly someone yelled, 'Quick, quick! Your train is leaving!' We threw what we could into the bags, and in Vienna we found we had left a lot behind."

Some émigrés said that they would write to the authorities in Moscow to lodge formal complaints against the procedures at Chop.

A few refugees suggested that the Soviet central authorities had no knowledge of the pilfering and the badgering at the border depot. Others contended that the indignities heaped on the departing Jews would be inconceivable without encouragement from Moscow.

Austrians Discreet

Officials of welfare agencies in Vienna said they were aware of the situation at Chop, but they did not want to comment for publication, apparently for fear that the Soviet government would curb the exit operation.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., visited Vienna recently and received firsthand reports on the harassment at Chop. The legislators had come to Austria as members of a congressional commission on security and cooperation in Europe.

The long list of grievances against Soviet guards at Chop includes several instances in which émigré families were separated. In one recent case, a woman from Odessa was detained while her husband and children were ordered to proceed to Vienna.

The woman's trouble apparently stemmed from the fact that she had tried to take two winter coats with her, instead of the one that the regulations allow. She was eventually permitted to go to Vienna after she signed a statement that she had intended to sell her second coat on the black market.

A welfare worker in Vienna observed: "The Russians seem to think there is a big black market all over the world."

None Turned Back

Several recent émigrés said they were forced to wait in a bleak hall at the Chop station for days. However, it appears that no one who arrives there with valid exit papers has ever been turned back.

Many émigrés said the guards were especially zealous in enforcing a rule that no émigré may take out of the Soviet Union more than one small piece of jewelry.

One Jewish woman who arrived in tears a few weeks ago said that a uniformed man at Chop had ripped a small gold chain with a locket from her neck. The locket contained a miniature portrait of her mother.

For unexplained reasons, the émigré said, the Chop guards have lately also taken personal documents, such as divorce decrees, from émigrés. To obtain copies of such documents and have them notarized requires much time and effort in the Soviet Union.

Rebuff to Soares' Socialists

Communists Reinforce Hold On Portugal Labor Structure

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—A national trade union congress denounced Portugal's minority Socialist government today for allowing "a capitalist recovery" and demanded an active role for labor in the drafting, execution and control of economic and social policy.

The four-day congress, which closed today, demonstrated the reinforcement of the Communist party's leadership over the Portuguese trade union movement and posed a serious challenge to Socialist Premier Mario Soares.

Mr. Soares, engaged in a struggle to revive the country's weak economy, has been forced to take unpopular measures involving wage controls, price rises and labor discipline. Now, he will have to deal with a strong and at least tactically united labor movement, which rejects these measures.

Despite Socialist attempts to boycott the congress, 269 unions, representing nearly 1.7 million workers or 85 per cent of organized labor, took part in the meetings held in Lisbon's Sports Pavilion. The Communist-dominated labor confederation known as Intersindical easily ran the congress with its comfortable majority of 183 member unions. Most of the other unions present are controlled by radical leftist political groups.

The congress approved the principle of trade union unity and set up a central organization to be called the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical.

The statutes of the new confederation proclaim it open to all unions which do not advocate "contrary principles and aims" and emphasize its independence in relation to management, the state, religious groups, political parties or any other nonunion organizations.

In a gesture to demonstrate its independence, the congress elected a left-wing Socialist, Kalidas Barreto, as a member of the new confederation's national secretariat.

Nevertheless, the new 25-member national secretariat is clearly dominated by Communist militants of the Intersindical. There was only one list of candidates for the secretariat because radical leftist unions said their lists of candidates would have no chance in view of the makeup of the congress. They preferred to win a couple of places on the Intersindical list.

Canadian Urges Far-North Prison

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (AP).—Canada's frozen north would be the ideal region for unwalled prisons of the future, a Polish-born Canadian criminologist said.

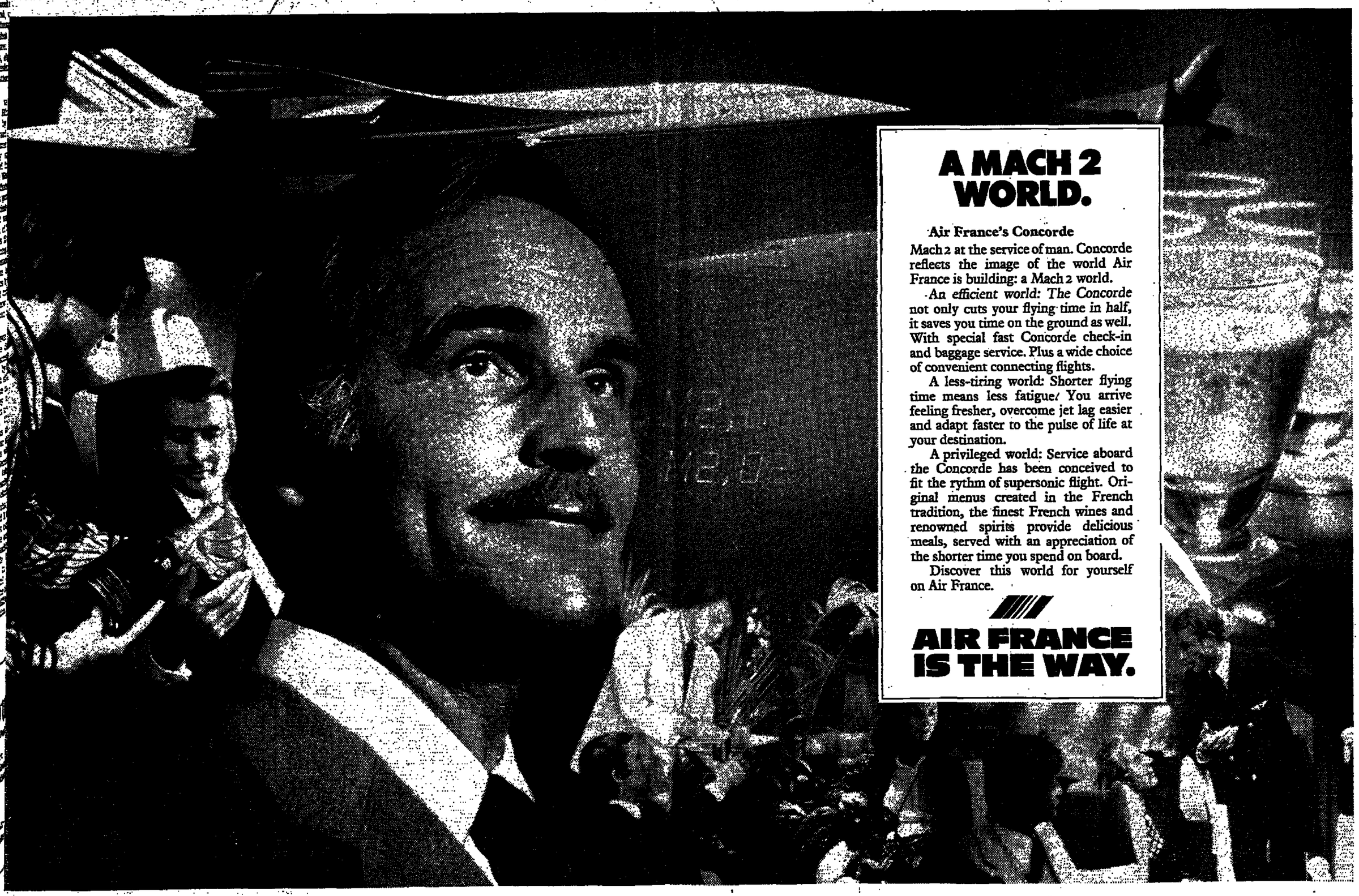
Walls would not be needed because the only place a prisoner in the north could survive would be the prison center itself with its warmth, food and work, Tad Grygier told a parliamentary subcommittee on federal prisons.

"It may help develop the north," he said, because the prison would have a factory or training center.

Russia Says It Leads In Number of Students

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is ahead of any developed capitalist country in the number of persons enrolled in courses of study, Tass said yesterday.

The Soviet news agency, quoting the government newspaper Izvestia, said there are currently 93 million persons involved in different kinds of education in the Soviet Union. Excluding preschool children and the very old, that makes about half the population, it said.



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The Pompidou Center in Beaubourg

Gargantuan Palace of Art and Culture In Paris: 'A $200-Million Erector Set'

By Anthony Burgess

PARIS.—André Malraux was not merely a great man but a great Frenchman. Great Frenchmen are different from great Anglo-Saxons. Great Anglo-Saxons excel in the world of action, or of thought, or of artistic creation, but they rarely conquer all these worlds. Ernest Hemingway wrote good, fished good, drank good, fought good, but eventually he had to kill himself: *His system could not accommodate* the dance of incompatibles.

In England T.E. Lawrence, whom Malraux so much admired turned from scholarship to action to the writing of a great book, but he had to end by embracing a new and lowly persona—the humblest rank in the Royal Air Force—and dying young in a motorcycle crash. Malraux, being a Frenchman, managed to sustain a balance of action and creation and, being a great Frenchman, got into government *as De Gaulle's minister of culture* without compromising his philosophical and aesthetic ideals. His political ideals were a different matter, but politics is all compromise anyway.

He wished to keep alive in his fellow Frenchmen his own passionate belief in the redemptive power of beauty. Cleaning up the City of Light was one way of doing this, another was to put reproductions of Louvre masterpieces in a station of the Métro. But apparently Malraux's kind of Frenchman was already on the way out. Or perhaps, like the ideal Florentine, he never really existed.

Outmoded View

We are told now that Malraux was a "mandarin," that he tried to impose on the French a view of culture that was outmoded. What we do not have to be told, since we can see it for ourselves, is that the French, *in matters of* logic, aesthetic appreciation, concern with abstract thought, are not better than the rest of us.

The French do not read; when they go to the cinema they want to see Jerry Lewis or *un bon western*. Art? They don't give a fig for it. They are still the bourgeois monsters whom Flaubert railed against and who starved the Impressionists to death. They care about the haute cuisine, which is authentic art, but increasingly they are all too ready to line up at a cafeteria for a Coke and a hamburger or buy Beaujolais in cans at the *supermarché*.

And yet the myth holds, and great men try to make it more than a myth, that France, and *especially Paris, is the home* of enlightenment, of the most exquisite refinement of sensuous pleasure, *and of a pursuit of the* good life, which is conducted not instinctively—as in the Tahiti to which Paul Gauguin escaped—but in full philosophical awareness of the horror of history and the ineluctability of death.

The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, which opens today, is the biggest effort ever to force Parisians into their mythic role as children of the light. Two years ago, Jacques Chirac, then prime minister, asked, the French Parliament to approve the scheme. Approval was duly given, *but it is interesting* to speculate what would have happened had it not been given. The great work had already been begun—another example of benevolent despotic imposition, like the Code Napoléon or the Continental System—and 1977 will see the body stir, limb by limb, into life. There will be the first major Paris public library, vast tracts of space for works of art at present on their way out of the Musée d'Art Moderne and the Centre d'Art Contemporain, an art library, cinemas, a colossal information center, a department of what is called Industrial Creation, a music center directed by *Pierre Boulez*.

Hanging Gardens

There will be sub-Babylonian hanging gardens. There will be bars, where people may talk art over alcohol, the only way to talk art. And there will be a restaurant—a good one, so it is hoped. The French will put up with bad snack bars, regarding the very badness as an aspect of American chic, but they are serious about restaurants.

The culture palace is known as Beaubourg, or Beautiful Borough, after the ironical name given to the old slum area, cleared in 1930 and thereafter a waste plateau, on which it is built. Beaubourg is on the Right Bank of the Seine, north of the Hôtel de Ville, east of Les Halles and separated from that venerable quarter by the Boulevard de Sébastopol. Uninformed Parisians believe that Les Halles, the great old market that was Zola's "stomach of Paris," was pulled down to accommodate the new temple of nonesculent art, and they unreasonably resent this. It seems to them like an official subversion of values.

But you have only to walk, as I did the other day, through the freezing mud from one district to the other, to see how great the distance is between onion soup, followed by *tripes à la mode de Caen*, and the new big ocular feast. This unreasonable grumbling about desecration is, however, only one aspect of the public's distrust of the venture. There is a healthy dislike of the state, a conviction that the "good life" belongs to the private sector, a blasé refusal to be impressed, apathy. Enthusiasm is something *you* give to a Jerry Lewis season on the *télé*.

The architectural benefactors of Paris are either foreigners or Frenchmen with foreign names, like Eiffel and Haussmann. Beaubourg—all steel, glass, bare ribs, tubes, ship's funnels—was designed by an Italo-English team of architects and chosen from among 681 proffers. The director of Plastic Arts is Swedish and is named K.G. Pontus Hulten. When Parisian *philistines first* heard that name they were quick to deform it to Pontius Hilton, so that it carried overtones of treachery and bad if opulent taste. But Hulten has all the good taste in the world, and he is a betrayer only of the old "mandarin" view of art. He was believed at one time to hate the word "museum" and prefer "collective memory bank." But, the other day, he talked to me enthusiastically enough about the science of museology. We may retain the term "museum," but we must kill *its old connotations*.

'What Is Beauty'

The custodians of art, says Hulten, too often see themselves as "promoted by God to save national treasures." They should be in the service of the artists and the public. The Louvre is brick and feels like a bank. Beaubourg is to shine at night like a great lamp and not shut till 10. Literature, music, art, film are to be brought together. People are to have fun. Questions like "What is beauty?" may be asked, but there will be no official answers.

Hulten is 52, big, ebullient, bespectacled, military-mustached, crop-headed, fluent in all the languages. He is learned. He wrote his doctoral thesis on Spinoza and Vermeer. He is energetic. He directed the Moderna Museet in Stockholm, a place where people had fun and weren't oppressed by blue-clad officials looking at their watches. He has made experimental films. He brought American Pop Art to Stockholm and did an exhibition in New York called "The Machine at the End of the Mechanical Age."

He has written a book on Jean Tinguely, *the Swiss sculptor* who makes sculptural machines that work (Hulten is keen on art that *moves*). In Stockholm, in the vestibule of the Moderna Museet, he had a Tinguely artifact that worked when you put a coin in the slot. It earned enough to subvene the purchase of other, less kinetic, works. Hulten is not, as one can see, at all like Malraux. Still, it was Malraux who said: "A minor living art is far more vital than a major dead one."

Another name now has to be considered, and that is the center's eponym, Georges Pompidou himself. Only in America can a dead president have both an airport and an art center named for him. Charles de Gaulle has the Paris international airport and Pompidou *the Paris international* art center and, architecturally at least, they have things in common. But if De Gaulle knew little about flying, Pompidou knew a lot about art. In 1972, for instance, he presided over an exhibition of 15 years of French painting and sculpture —known as *"l'expo Pompidou"*— which had its expected Paris complement of demonstrations, riots, manifestoes and, of course, strikes.

Good Augury

Those who cared about culture, including especially those who helped to create it, were still not sure whether it ought to have anything to do with the state, personified in the President. When Pompidou decided, in October, 1969, to found Beaubourg, the suspicious thought in terms of *the grandiose projection of* personality rather than a genuine concern with the arts. But, after all, Pompidou did have a collection of paintings of the postwar School of Paris and he had edited an anthology of French verse. The fact that he had been a director of the Rothschild Bank was better known. That such a *position pointed to a most un*-Gaullist internationalism should have been regarded as a good augury for the project. Nothing stuffy, incestuous, chauvinistic. But it is always difficult to know how truly international-minded French artists are.

Well, Beaubourg is international with a vengeance, meaning looking to America as much as to France, meaning also out of the hands of the functionaries of the Establishment, but one can hear even progressives being uneasy about the "national heritage" falling into the hands of a Swede who likes mechanical sculpture and Pop Art. Meanwhile, some of the intellectuals and technicians who shiver through the as yet unheated ribs of Beaubourg feel, as it were, onomastically oppressed; they might be happier if the venture were *dedicated to Mao*. *This* "supreme museological instance of the imagination of the late capitalist era" (to use Annette Michelson's term in an article in Artforum, April, 1975) may be the new Valhalla forged at the end of The Rhinegold, but that means The Twilight of the Gods is not far away. Perhaps we should not take this too seriously: Many French intellectuals like to live in an atmosphere of apocalypse, *but they still insist that their croissants* be fresh.

The Georges Pompidou monument has four main departments —a vast library, a section devoted to the visual arts which is, in sheer spatial terms, the biggest museum in the world, an industrial design center, and—somewhat cut off from the others and destined to be certainly autonomous and possibly eccentric—the Institute for Acoustical and *Musical Research and Coordination*, under Pierre Boulez. The library, in the modern manner, is *not* merely concerned with books.

There is a *cinémathèque*, a video archive and a record collection. It is big. It can accommodate 4,000 visitors a day and seat 1,300 readers at any given time—three times the number the old Bibliothèque Nationale can manage. The books will all be on open display but they cannot be stolen: There is a magnetic treatment that makes "stop thief" sirens shriek aloud when pocket smuggling is attempted. Out of the idea of the library sprang the conception of the visual-arts section, which will replace the existing Museum of Modern Art, swallowing *a number existing art collections*, organize exhibitions, house archives.

'No Gifts'

It looked at one time—only a few months ago—as if a shadow would fall between the conception and the realization. The donators of great works to the Museum of Modern Art were not happy about the transfer of 35 Braques, 100 Laurens, 26 Marquets, 800 Rouaults, 47 Picassos, 200 Dufys etc., etc. to what some newspapers *still call the folie Beaubourg*. The ghost of the honorary president of the Association des *Donateurs* still walked—Malraux the mandarin. "No gifts," cried the periodical Elle, "from De Gaulle to Pompidou." Between the mandarins and the pop paladins there seemed to be a great gulf fixed. Now, I am assured, everything will be all right on opening night.

The Center for Industrial Creation, conceived as an integral part of a palace of art, is something new for France. It is under the direction of Jacques Mullender, a tough, pipe-smoking man who, among many other things, *helped with the design of the* Concorde. They very name of his department has a certain grandiloquence, pulling matters like urban evolution, housing, media the design of useful artifacts, up to an exalted aesthetic level. But as sonn as I used that term "aesthetic" in the presence of one of his associates I was howled down. "Aesthetics represents just one of many parameters."

The exhibitions planned for 1977-78—a study of the *Child* and the City, a history of the Citroën DS ("its genealogy, conception, *growth* and death"), a Heinz ("Yellow Submarine") Edelman exposition, a history of the railway station (complete with mythology and anthropology) and so on—have the hybrid ring some of us are already familiar with from London's humbler Design Center. No project of this kind seems to be sure as yet what its terms of reference really are. *The Center* for Industrial Creation certainly has the facilities to find out.

The IRCAM—Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique Musicale—knows perfectly well what it is doing, or its director, Pierre Boulez, does. Those of us who had our musical education in Victorian establishments like the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music were happy enough with the kind of *limitation* that Dr. Samuel Johnson knew when he conducted chemical experiments on his library table. You blew down pipes, scraped strings, slaved at four-part paper harmony. We have come a long way since then. "The creator's intuition," says Boulez, "is powerless to provide a comprehensive translation *of musical invention*. It is thus necessary for him to collaborate with the scientific research worker in order to envision the distant future, to imagine less personal, and thus broader, solutions" (admittedly this sounds better in *French*).

Sound Itself

We are assured, however, that the scientist will not replace the composer, nor will the musician be dominated by science. "Contemporary music," says Gerald Bennett, who is on the staff, "has at the moment less need of individual souls and their vagaries than of common effort to explore . . sound itself . . . in order to unlock new sonorous possibilities," and so on. Tell that to the shade of poor deaf Beethoven.

I am not being cynical about the IRCAM though a lot of French musicians are. To quote Annette Michelson again (her language is a great joy), "the aspiration to a radically decentralized organicity of culture fee's violated by this manifestation of centralized voluntarist gesture." *Try that on your flute. The fact* is that France is not rich in provincial orchestras and conservatoires and opera houses. There are small towns that would be glad of an occasional evening of Massenet and Saint-Saëns—I myself am from one of those towns—and they are disturbed at this new temple, laboratory rather, of sophisticated research. All the money has gone to the music of the capital, and to a very limited kind of music too. When I spoke of the *amertume* of the musical provinces, I was assured, on their behalf, that the IRCAM is so special, so specialized, that it hardly amounts to a metropolitan hogging of yet more French musical resources. The aspirations of the IRCAM are international, like the Rothschild Bank. That seems to many musicians in the Midi to be taking Pompidolism too far.

As for the cost of this *"gigantesque palais de la culture,"* even Françoise Giroud, Minister of Culture, has expressed alarm. The total expenditure on the project is, to date, 900 million francs—about $200 million—and its annual budget will probably exceed the 130 million francs so far envisaged. Minister Giroud's own budget will hardly run to this maintenance of a *centralized* voluntarist gesture. She says that Beaubourg was conceived in a time of financial *euphoria and that the season of vaches grasses*, or fat cows, is over. What began as a "national folly" has *ended up as folie last court*—just folly.

Views in the Beaubourg area itself are predictably mixed. Brigitte Lellouch, a teacher of handicapped children, said she didn't like what was happening. She doesn't like the building itself, all light and Erector Set ribs (but nobody does, except those working in it), and she doesn't like the artificiality of plonking down the cultural monster in a place not really suited for it. Prices rise where people are least capable of coping with them. *"Les prostituées elles-mêmes,"* she said, *"semblent plus rupines."* The very hookers seem *ritzier, richer*, better-heeled. Stephanie Delbos, who runs a small antique shop, rejoices in *the prospect of seeing Boulez's* musicians, instead of just men coming from the municipal baths.

Posh Flats

Maurice Winer, who used to make hats, is bitter about the derisory indemnities paid to closed-down shopkeepers. Deaf old Fernande Bonnet, who lived with six cats and a good-hearted whore, had to get out, though she wanted to stay. "It'll all be posh flats round here," she said. It's bound to happen. Art boutiques instead of small haberdashers, one of the most aromatic of the districts of Paris turned *into—well*, France Soir asks the question: *"Rendez-vous des snobs au supermarché de la culture?"* The kids of Beaubourg seem happy enough. That great big lit-up toy to mess around in, open every day from 10 till 10 except on Tuesday. Rock concerts, rock being an aspect of *Hultenkultur*.

The Georges Pompidou Center is going to disrupt more than a mere *faubourg*, or suburb, of Paris. Despite the avowed intention to break down the traditional walls of culture, or because of it, it seems to represent a new elitist element in the highly conservative administrative structure that looks after French culture and art. I am assured by the *new functionaries themselves* that there is no building of a class structure with that particular *branch of the civil service*. Though there are special rules, special powers and special expense, there are no special salaries. "How about Pierre Boulez?" I asked. Well, they told me, he's different; he had to be given special inducements. There must seem to the conservative and established who care about art on behalf of the state something insolent about Hulten's professed love of the anarchist.

"You," said Alain Jouffroy, "who love bandits, pirates, vagabonds, wanderers—what do you feel about their being officially supported?" But Hulten didn't answer the question. He merely said: "And convicts too. Who doesn't love those? Everybody loves them." (Laughter.) There *is a feeling around that Hulten is* merely looking for an anonymous sponsor for new art, and that he *has hit*, by good luck or bad luck, on *la belle France*. All that good French money spent on Dadaist extravagance, toys, higher games. Well, the first exposition—it will last four months—is to be devoted to the papa of Dada, Marcel Duchamp. At least he's a Frenchman. The more Hulten told me about his plans for the display of modern art, the more orthodox they seemed. It is conceivable that some will be saying that Beaubourg isn't revolutionary enough.

Ultimate Folly

But the ultimate head-reeling folly *seems to be the lighting of* this extravagant lamp when there just isn't the oil to burn. It is *not, if one takes breath and* thinks, all that unusual a folly. In 1940, when France had fallen and Germany was ready to bring Britain to her knees, the British Parliament passed the Colonial and Development and Welfare Act, at least as big a folly as Beaubourg. In 1976, when Britain had brought herself to her knees, the madness of a National Theatre on the Bankside was perpetrated. Bertolt Brecht said, "Grub first, art after," but that was nonsense. *If one waits till* the times are propitious for the big, bold gesture, that gesture is *never made*. Cyrano de Bergerac knew that, and he was a sort of Frenchman. Against all opposition and apathy, the big Pompidou gesture is there whether Paris likes it or not.

Of its uniqueness there can be no doubt. It is the biggest challenge yet made to the United *States in the field of the cultural* institution. It is physically big. The plastic-arts department alone has 17,000 square meters of floor space—more than the Museum of Modern Art in New York or the Stedelijk in Amsterdam. The architects, Renzo Piano of Milan and Richard Rogers of London (an Englishman but also, he confides, a sort of Florentine), with the backing of the London-based designers Ove Arup and Partners, have thought up a structure which reflects an age perhaps incapable of architectural works of genius, *since it is incapable of faith in* either money or God.

Beaubourg is neutral, a box *160 feet tall, 160 feet wide and 490* feet long, aggressively functional and determinedly unsymbolic. The *genius that produced an Eiffel* Tower or a Halles de Baltard was not wanted here, even if it was available. *Beaubourg is a trans*-atlantic liner with all its lights on. It is also a steel and glass skeleton to be rattled by its artists. It could be anywhere, but it happens to be in Paris. It bids welcome to a clientele as international as that of the time of Hemingway, Joyce, Picasso and Stravinsky, but it offers to them nothing of that subtle essence that only Paris was deemed able to give. It is anathema to the *conservative and a glove in the* face of the patriot.

It is worthwhile quoting from *a letter of protest to Mr. Alphand*, director of public works, signed by a large number of artists. "We writers, painters, sculptors, architects, all passionately concerned with that spirit of beauty which, till now, had been preserved intact in Paris, wish to protest with all possible strength, all possible indignation, in the name of the traduced taste of France, in the name of French art and history, now menaced and threatened, against the erection, in the very *heart of our capital, of this use*less monster, which an affronted public—capable often enough of both good sense and a feeling for justice—has already baptized 'The Tower of Babel.'" That was not Beaubourg but the Eiffel Tower. And yet where would Paris be now without that "Tower of Babel"? Affronted Parisians will learn to love the Piano-Rogers erection, or at least tolerate it.

Metal Monster

How far will the institution that the metal monster houses raise the dangerous question of the relationship of the artist to the state? Can a painter or composer accept government patronage and ride a wet bicycle over canvas or produce a seven-minute electronic scream called "Venture 3 1/2"?

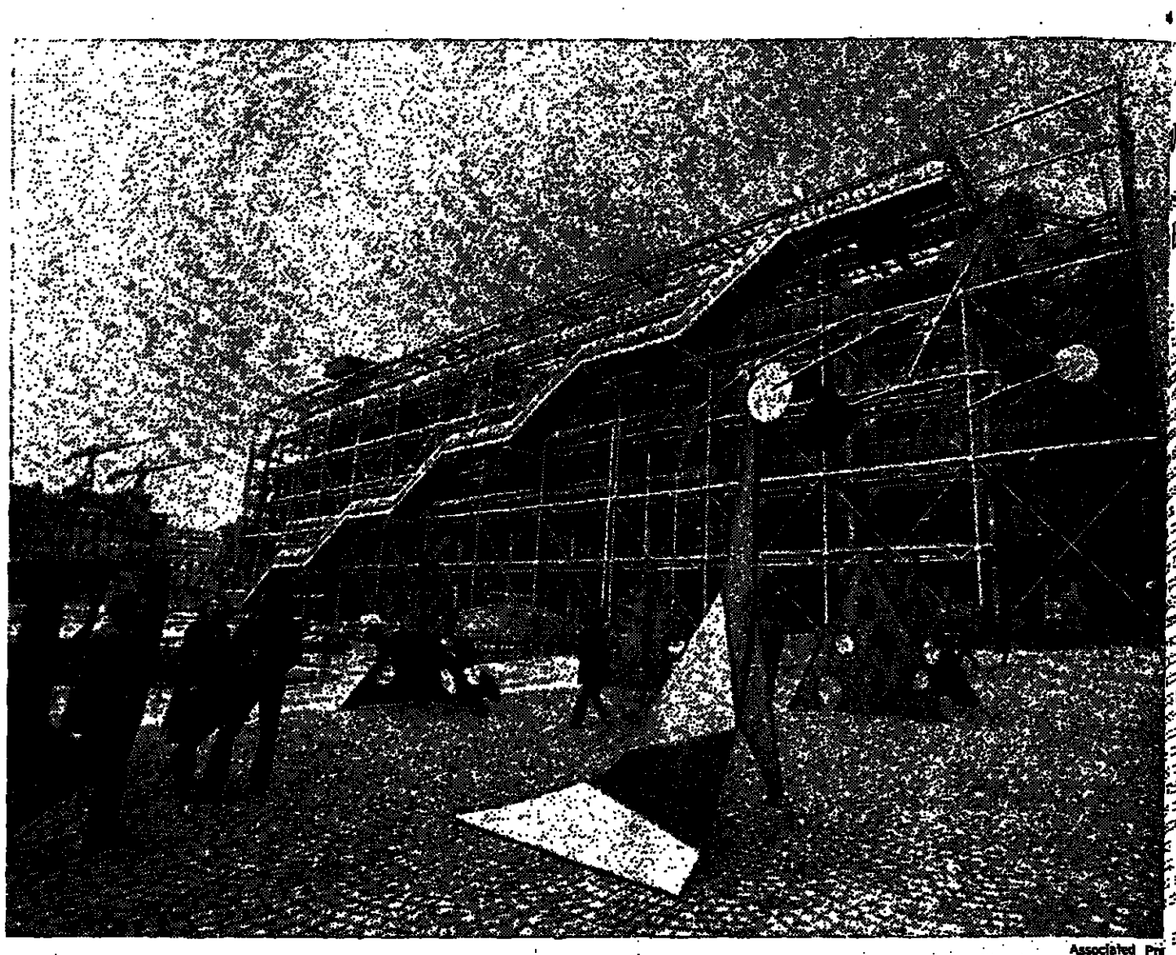
Britain's Arts Council, which costs less annually than Beaubourg is going to cost, was severely rapped recently for an obscene display of soiled sanitary napkins put on by London prostitutes. Artists who don't subscribe to Hulten or Boulez aesthetics and think they're left out in the cold may start throwing bombs. Parliament may start insisting on good old-fashioned French art *and withhold money if it's not* forthcoming. Where does literature fit into the great, nay ultimate, aesthetic *synthesis*? There will be no question of glorifying French fiction or poetry in a venture of such severely international scope: Literature in the national language smells of chauvinism. Perhaps the works of Irving Wallace and Harold Robbins can be accommodated in the Center of Industrial Creation. These are some of the things I hear. I am assured, within the cold bare structure (there are *problèmes de chauffage*), that everything will go well and body is to worry.

Anyway, it would be unse on this eve of the great open to greet Beaubourg with reservations. It is certainly order to celebrate one last n —that of Robert Bordaz, p dent of the Beaubourg p establishment. He is *not* a po cian but a civil servant, and of a rare mixed backgrou naval officer, deputy commissio *of two great banks, director* broadcasting, a man good ordering a lunch, witty, ready *temper enthusiasm with the* Gallic skepticism. In prepara for the making of Beaubourg spent two years touring the centers of the world, includ the Stockholm Moderna Mu There he discovered Pontus H ten. "I chose him," said Bor simply, "because he was the be We drank only one spontane toast at luncheon, and that to America. Bordaz knows true orientation of his po seum: It has little to do France.

De Gaulle has his airport Pompidou his palace of cult Neither bears the stamp of eponym; those days are over a great man's personality co after his death, survive in monument. A national crea *now has to serve something* big than the nation. Whether Be bourg can, following Malra creed, help all men to be deemed through art remains be seen.

Leaving Paris, I needed an a dote to those cold dry bones w ing to be fleshed in art. Be taking the *Train Bleu*, I d in that restaurant in the G de Lyon which is named fo There's Third Empire opule for you—crammed and gur ceilings, a classic cuisine disdains the use of frozen in dients, old-fashioned warmth courtesy. It's the Paris many us go to Paris for. Beaubour trying to pull Paris in ano direction. Paris will yield, a proper show of resistance the most accommodating of the great cities. Those bo will live.

Anthony Burgess, who now li in Monaco and is working on a 30th novel, wrote this article The New York Times Magaz



Associated Pre

ART CENTER—Metal sculptures decorate open area in front of Paris's Beaubourg, which is opening today.

Malnutrition Still Widespread

World Food Crisis Goes On, Despite Recent Better Crop

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT).—The world food crisis, a phrase that a year or two ago regularly lifted *the curtain on scenes of bloated* bellies, matchstick arms and outstretched hands, is seldom mentioned today. The reason, of course, is that the crisis has gone away, at least for the moment.

The rains in most of the world's major agricultural regions have been frequent and well spaced and, during the last two years, farmers from the Indian Punjab to the U.S. prairie have been producing more food than their customers need. At least for the moment.

Global agricultural specialists who look beyond the moment, however, insist the world food situation over the long run remains as bleak as ever. They fear that the sudden turn of good weather—the major factor affecting crops everywhere—can just as easily become a sudden turn of bad weather.

Nutritionists say that while the crisis of outright starvation has been interrupted, the far wider problem of chronic malnutrition remains as serious as ever. Whether two straight good crop years and expanded food reserves will have bought time to make improvements in farming and reserve systems is an open question, according to Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Long Way to Go

"It is essential to avoid the danger of relapsing again into *complacency at these first signs* of a significant recovery in the situation," he said. "There is still a very long way to go to the realization of any of the major goals."

Still, there is no denying that the world food situation last year was a vast improvement over the crisis years of 1973 and 1974. The FAO *estimates world cereal production* last year at 1.34 billion metric tons, up 8 per cent from 1975, itself a good year. The gains came in all major growing areas except Western Europe, where there was drought.

The biggest increase, 15 per cent, was in wheat, which accounts for about a third of the world's grain production. Coarse grains, mostly corn, were up 8 per cent. Rice production, constituting a *sixth of the world's* grain total but by far the major food grain in poor countries, declined by 1 per cent.

In a year-end report, Declan Walton, head of the FAO's economic and social policy department, said the world's total carryover stocks of cereals grew for the first time in three years at the end of the 1975-76 season. The rise of 11 per cent brought the total to 119 million tons. *The FAO forecasts a further* climb of 18 per cent from the 1976-77 season. While this would bring the world's food reserves up to around 140 million tons, this would be smaller than, for example, the 154 million tons of 1961, when there were 1 billion fewer people to protect against crop failure.

Stable Prices

Improved production helped to stabilize or lower food prices in many parts of the world. In India, where it is generally considered that half the world's food problem exists, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government has cut the price of staple grains well below what the country's excellent production would have produced. In addition, India's Food Corp. guaranteed farmers an attractive minimum price for their grain, *thus sustaining crop expansions* that might otherwise have shrunk because of a price drop.

The food picture was also enhanced last year by some recovery in world fish catches, which had been declining in recent years. Also fertilizer production has grown with the completion of new manufacturing plants and improved efficiency in others.

Although the across-the-board recovery is welcome, international agricultural analysts point out that it is essentially a return to the old average growth rate of 2.5 per cent a year.

Preliminary FAO figures indicate that last year total agricultural production, not just the grains, grew by between 2 and 3 per cent, perhaps closer to 3 per cent. This rate barely keeps pace with the total of population increase and the growth in consumption of grain-fed meat, *which uses up grain several* times faster than if the same amount of nutrition were derived from grain alone.

Malnutrition

"In spite of recent recovery in per capita food consumption levels," Mr. Walton of the FAO said, "they remain woefully inadequate in most developing countries. The total number of *people suffering from poverty* and chronic malnutrition is likely to have increased still further."

Estimates of the number of people eating less than the number of calories needed to maintain ordinary physical activity run from 460 million to 1 billion.

According to agricultural specialists, particularly those working in developing countries, a limiting factor in expanding food production is not a lack of better seeds or farming methods nor lack of ability or interest among farmers.

The bottleneck, according to Norman Borlaug, Nobel Prize winner for developing high-yielding wheat varieties, the "green revolution," is with politicians *and economists*. They influence the availability of credit to farmers, the profitability of growing enough to sell a surplus and the efficiency of marketing and distributing food on a large scale.

Mr. Borlaug and others in the field say farmers will adopt advanced methods if they have access to money to buy fertilizer, to irrigate and so forth. But he believes there has been a lack of *political will to develop agriculture* and make resources available to the poorer farmers in many developing countries.

"Farmers will if they can. Politicians can if they will," he says.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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FINANCE

uromarket

Investors Take to the Sidelines But Banks Push for New Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—Inves- appear to have taken to the nes as turbulent crosscur- , buffet the Eurobond mar- But bankers are stepping he flow of new issues, ap- ntly hoping to get the most able terms before rates rise.

ere is no single reason cans- he turbulence, rather a num- of negative factors seem to eighing on the market. One e most important of these he continuing poor perfor- ce of the U.S. bond market, h many professionals believe ultimately be reflected in market here.

w York's worries concern the ible inflationary impact of Carter administration's $30- n spending program over the two years—although many rts maintain that the pro- n is the minimum amount led to get the economy into gear. While the overnight of money in New York has ained relatively stable, short- n Treasury bill rates have hardening, creating appre- sion about an upward drift he entire interest-rate struc-.

hort-term Eurodollar rates e hardened throughout the th. Three-month funds are 3/8 of a point above their uary low while six-month one-year money is 5/8 of a nt higher.

See Rates Easing

ome experts warn against ding too much significance these increases, arguing that demand for short-term money normally very large during the nth as a very heavy volume syndicated bank loans comes for renewal. Once this pres- sure is past, rates will ease, they say.

How temporary this upturn is remains to be seen. However, the foreign exchange market appears to be taking the increase at face value. The increase in dollar-interest rates has widened the difference over what short-term deposits in deutsche marks fetch with the differential now close to one percentage point compared to the midmonth low of close to half a point.

As a result, despite last week's report from West Germany of a very sizable trade and current-account surplus for last year, the dollar ended the month at 2.43 DM—a 3.4-per-cent improvement from its low when the interest-rate differential was at its minimum. The dollar also gained against the Swiss franc, which moves in close tandem to the mark.

One effect of the dollar's improvement, Eurobond dealers report, is that European institutional investors have been taking foreign-exchange profits in their dollar investments to move back into their own currencies. This shift out of dollar securities has contributed to the weakening of bond prices on the secondary market.

Minuscule Decline

While the decline in the secondary market is minuscule compared to the rout in New York, all of the recent issues are trading below issue price. Eurobond dealers now describe the market as being "soft" or "dull" and bankers report that money now has to be coaxed out of investors before they will consider new purchases.

The coaxing has not been too successful. Macmillan Bloedel, for example, increased the coupon on its $50 million, 15-year loan to 9 per cent from the 8 3/4-per-cent initially indicated. But the paper, priced at par, ended the week lower: The managing banks were supporting the issue at 98 bid-98 1/2 asked, but away from the managers, the quote was 97 3/4-98 1/4.

The reception of the other issues priced last week was similar. Enso-Gutzeit's $30 million of seven-year paper was sold at par with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent but was quoted at 97 7/8-98 3/8. Esselte's $20 million issue of seven-year notes was sold at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent and was being supported by the managing syndicate at 98-98 1/4. The exception was Occidental Petroleum, which sold $30 million of 10-year paper at par with an 8 3/4-per-cent coupon and traded at 99-99 1/2.

Esoteric Names

Dealers complained that most of the recent issues were either lacking in quality or were from companies whose names were too esoteric to excite any interest.

This may be less of a problem with the issues currently on offer. Venezuela is in the market for $100 million of seven-year notes

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ).—Three major U.S. government reports afforded the bulls and bears ample reason for taking sides in farm commodity futures trading last week but at the end of trade Friday price movements during the week were relatively narrow.

Soybean futures closed the week 5 cents a bushel lower to 20 higher, March 7.17; soybean meal was 3.50 a ton lower to 4.50 higher, March 207.30; soybean oil was 50 to 77 points higher (3/4 cent at highest), March 22.35; wheat was 3 to 6 1/4 lower, March 2.72; corn was 3/4 to 7 lower, March 2.53; oats were 5 3/4 to 8 higher, March 1.84 1/4, and iced broilers were 1.15 points (slightly more than 1 cent) a pound lower to 5 points higher, February 37.65.

Live cattle futures closed 55 cents per hundredweight lower to 82 cents higher, while shell egg futures gained 230 points, or about 21.3 cents a dozen. Live hog futures declined 62 cents per hundredweight, and pork belly futures lost 212 points, slightly more than 2 cents a pound.

As trade started for the week Monday, the Agriculture Department had already listed the amount of acreage U.S. farmers intended to plant with the major commodities in 1977.

The figure was considered just slightly bullish on corn, but bearish on wheat and soybeans, since more acreage would be planted in those commodities. Then, a day later, the department reported on U.S. grain stocks. It listed figures greater than the trade has expected, so the report was considered bearish.

At midweek, the department came out with its projections on how much corn, wheat and soybeans would be available as carry-over items when the 1977 harvest gets under way. These figures were considered bearish on wheat and corn, but bullish on soybeans.

With the variety of price moves that the reports generated, the trade also considered export commitments (rather constructive); the bitter cold weather and its effect on grain movement from farms into commercial channels; the ice floes on inland waterways which impeded movement of grain-loaded barges.

More cold was expected in the next few days and there was little chance the ice-clogged waterways might be cleared enough to permit barge movement.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Investors' Wariness Balances Bright Statistics

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Despite the continuing array of bright statistics flowing out of the economic and business worlds, the nation's securities markets this month have become wary and somewhat pessimistic. Investors seem to be more worried than businessmen and economists about prospects for the U.S. economy, inflation and the federal deficit.

There has been no serious decline in either the stock market or the bond market this month but rather a mild, steady erosion of prices, with interest rates moving upward. The stock market has declined about 50 points—5 per cent—in terms of the Dow Jones industrial average this month and prices for top-grade bonds have dropped about 4 or 5 points, on average, as key interest rates rose between 1/4 and 1/2 of a percentage point.

Those movements in the financial markets have led many analysts to wonder whether the markets are anticipating problems in the economy later on this year that are not otherwise apparent at the moment.

Favorable News

In recent weeks, the general economic news has been almost uniformly favorable—on industrial production, retail sales, personal income and housing. Added to them were the latest upbeat reports last week on the 15-per-cent gain in new-car sales in mid-month, the big 6.6-per-cent jump in durable-goods orders for last month, the sizable 1.6-per-cent gain in the leading economic indicators last month and the significant narrowing of the U.S. foreign trade deficit.

Similarly, the news from the corporate world has been quite satisfactory, except from those industries whose production and employment have been affected by the cold weather and the natural-gas shortage in the East, Midwest and Southeast. Business has been strong and rising, and fourth-quarter earnings reports, for the most part, have been quite good. The overall gain may run in the neighborhood of 20 per cent over the 1975 period. There were also some interesting dividend increases by IBM, Exxon, Con Ed and others.

At the same time, the Carter administration has fashioned an economic package designed to provide added stimulus for the economy, but this, too, has failed to excite investors.

In fact, some analysts believe that the stimulus being proposed in Washington for an economy already showing signs of considerable strength may be the principal reason for the current malaise in the securities markets. They are worried that the stimulus is too broad, improperly focused and ill-timed.

Would the proposed stimulus, some have asked, come when it is not needed, just as President Ford's celebrated "Whip Inflation Now" campaign, including a suggested tax increase, was offered in the fall of 1974 at the very moment when the recession was deepening, and unemployment, rather than surging inflation, had become the nation's No. 1 economic problem? It may well be an analogous situation.

There is little question that new programs and new federal spending are needed to address the principal economic problems of the day—the near-8-per-cent level of joblessness and the lag in business capital spending. But economists, labor leaders and others have criticized the tax rebates as unnecessary spurs on the demand side that could lead to greater inflationary consequences.

Too Much Comfort

In constructing its economic program, the Carter administration, like some others in the economic and business worlds, might have been overly comforted by the abatement last year of inflationary pressures and the apparent slack in the nation's labor and productive capacity.

It is true, of course, that most private economic forecasters are still looking for no great upsurge in the nation's inflation rate. The latest sounding this month by Robert Eggert, who heads an economic-survey organization in Sedona, Ariz., that regularly tracks the forecasts of 34 leading economists, found that nine of them had lowered their inflation forecast in the last month, while only one had raised it.

Their predictions on the rate

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Weakness in the once-popular glamour issues highlighted last week's stock market, which extended its 1977 decline.

By comparison, the Dow Jones industrial average outperformed the glamours, although the blue-chip barometer did drop 4.90 points during the week to 957.53. This placed it within the 950-960 zone that some technical analysts regard as a crucial "support" area for stocks. However, there is nothing infallible about so-called support levels.

For the glamours, once known as components of the "favorite fifty" when institutions bought these stocks heavily, it was an agonizing week.

Dropping to their lowest prices in more than a year were such former favorites as Eastman Kodak, National Semiconductor, McDonald's, Texas Instruments, Upjohn, Schering-Plough, Walt Disney Productions and Sears, Roebuck. Johnson & Johnson, which crested at 133 in late 1972, traded at one-half that price last Thursday.

The flight out of glamour stocks by institutional investors reflects Wall Street's current emphasis on issues that pay good dividends and sell at relatively low price-earnings ratios.

On Friday, the market staged a mild rally, fueled partly by news that the government's leading economic indicators rose 1.6 per cent in December to post the largest advance in 17 months.

But even the closing session of the week contained its disappointments. Bank stocks, for example, were hit hard after Merril Lynch downgraded many leading issues in the group, citing "uncertain earnings prospects."

Trading volume amounted to 124.1 million shares, compared with the previous week's 123 million shares.

Bond prices also continued to slide, amid a rise in short-term interest rates and some apprehension over the possible rekindling of the inflation rate.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EL Ind		179	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
PF Elec		286	15	14	15	+ ¼
PITrst	.85e	x23	4¼	4¼	4¼	
TD pf	.40	41	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
…eron Br	.20e	153	6¼	5½	6	+ ½
…cad Ins		183	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
…ccelr Co	.80	177	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
…ceta Ch		19	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
…cme El	.40b	60	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1
…ddisn W	.40	30	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
…dv Ros		140	3½	3⅛	3⅜	
…dven Cp		220	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
…ero Sys		108	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅜
…dv Micr		864	27¼	25	25¼	—1¾
…eroson	.06e	130	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
…erltn		84	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
…ffil Bnc	.84	572	16	15½	15½	
…sMET		480	11	9	10⅛	— ¾
…anico		276	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
…ir Calif		6	11½	11½	11½	
…ir Fla		88	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
…la Bncp	1.32b	54	25¼	24⅛	24¼	—1½
…laN Gas	1.40	25	17½	16⅝	17½	
…lantbu	.25	118	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
…lask Int	.24	69	6¾	6	6	— ¾
…lberis	.20	18	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ¾
…le xAlex	1.06	533	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+1⅜
…lex Bald	1.20	499	16	15⅛	15⅛	
…lico Inc	.17e	73	9	9	9	
…lld Bev		454	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
…llerg Ph	.20	1054	22¾	20⅛	21	—2⅛
…lld Bnch	.84	306	30⅛	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
…lld Leis		31	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
…lld Tele	.56	81	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
…llyn Bac	.45	89	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
…loe CrL		128	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
…lton Box	.1	x32	17½	15	16¼	—1¼
…merex		691	18	16⅞	17⅝	— ⅜
…mco En		783	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
…mdahl		823	35	32	33¼	—1⅜
…Appra	.05e	132	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
…BT Pa	1b	65	17½	17½	17½	
…mB Ins	.24	145	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
…mB Lf	.20b	148	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
…m Blom		1065	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
…m Bldg	.48	97	11⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
…m Exp	1	4930	37⅜	35	35¼	—2
…mFld L	.08	41	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
…Flltron	.62	78	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
…m Finl	.04b	1029	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
…Fletch	1.16	x229	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
…m Fdrs	.28	57	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
…m Furn		89	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
…m Greet	.34	1340	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
…Guarn		136	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
…Herltg	.32	203	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
…mInc Lf		395	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
…Int Grp	.28	625	45¼	43⅜	43½	—1⅜
…Int Rein	.16	246	32	31½	32	+ ½
…Micro		857	9¼	8	8¾	+ ⅞
…Music		22	11	11	11	
…N. Finl	.44	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
…AmNucir		429	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
…m Paci		915	7⅜	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅜
…m Quas		1634	27	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
…m Reins	.60	208	21½	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
…m Resv	.02e	672	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
…SL Fla	.63e	40	23¾	22	22½	—1¼
…SL Uta		71	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
…mer Sec	2.80	62	43½	43¼	43½	
…mStat L	.27e	8	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
…m Telec		203	4	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
…m Telev		278	22	20	20	—2
…m Undrw	.40	37	8⅛	8	8	— ½
…m Weld	.80	28	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
…micor		170	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
…mosko	1a	8	30	29	30	+ ½
…nacmp		94	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅜
…nadite	.70	32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
…nalog		107	13	12	13	+ ⅜
…ham M		99	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ 1-16
…nds Jac		101	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
…nglo SA	.31e	1628	2 9-16	2½	2½	
…ng'o Al	1.73e	872	16½	15⅝	16	— ½
…nheus B	.68	4184	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
…nfeCp	.28	96	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1
…ppld Dig		1380	15	13½	14	—2
…pd Mat		589	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	
…rchon		40	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
…rgo Pet	.10e	270	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1
…rgontE		510	7⅛	5⅞	7⅛	+2
…rlz Bnk	.60b	70	16	16	16	
…rkWtG	1.12	76	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
…rpela C		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
…spen Ski	.40	52	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
…sCC Bot	.60a	88	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
…scFlw	.80	194	21⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅞
…sso Host	.10	179	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
…ssc Med	.05e	204	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
…tlGas Lt	1.24	293	16¼	16	16⅛	
…tlnt Bcp	.68a	157	11¼	11½	11½	
…tlnt Pep	.29e	24	16½	16	16¼	
…tlan St	.70	89	11⅛	10¼	10¼	— ½
…twod Oc		328	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
…uto Med		134	7½	7	7⅛	
…utotrol		43	31½	29	29	
…zcon	.48	17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
…BDO Int	1.80	238	23½	22⅜	23½	+ ¾
…MA Cp	.58	533	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
…airdW	.96e	56	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
…airdAt		732	7	4⅝	6⅛	+1⅜
…aker B	.05e	280	4	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
…akr Fen	1a	27	36¼	35½	35½	— ½
…aldw Ly	.40e	59	10¼	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅜
…altek Cp		33	7	7	7	
…anc Pon	1.20b	17	18	17½	18	+ ½
…anc Pop	1.20b	16	17	16½	17	+ ½
…anOhio	1.20	151	18½	17	17¾	— ¾
…ancOkl	1	41	16½	16	16	— ⅛
…ncsh NJ	2.20	26	25	25	25	
…ang Hy	1.40	35	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ¼
…ank Bdg	.84	45	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
…k Delaw	2.20	64	27½	27	27½	+ ½
…kamRlt	.25e	375	9⅜	9½	9¾	+ ¼
…kSec Lf	.35	40	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
…kr TrSC	1.20	35	16¼	16	16	— ¼
…ksof la	1.04	13	22	22	22	
…anta G	.52	40	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
…arb Grn	.80	398	22⅛	19⅝	21½	— ⅝
…arden	.50	37	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
…arnt Bk	.72	570	15⅜	14¼	14¼	—1½
…arrys J		60	10⅛	8½	9½	+1
…asic ES		178	2¼	2	2	— ⅛

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bassett F	.80a	128	18¼	17⅛	17¼	—1
BayBnk	2.10	355	29½	28⅛	28⅞	— ½
Bay's Mk	.60	x22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
Bayly Cp	.20	22	8½	8	8	— ½
BsarCrk		269	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
Beard Oil	.04	439	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
Beck Ar		46	4⅝	4¾	4⅛	
Beehvlnt		91	11½	11⅛	11¼	
Beeline F	.50	61	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Bekin Co	.60	287	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Belknap	1.05e	x17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Bell 77wt		95	3	2⅝	2⅝	—5-16
BenfSt A	.20	66	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
Bangal		684	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
Bently Lb		1650	16¾	14⅛	16⅛	+1¾
Betz Lab	.48	1048	28⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Bev Mgt	.52a	42	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
BILo Inc	.72	x229	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Bibb Co		121	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
Big Drm	.40	7	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ¾
Billy Kid		37	6	5⅝	5⅝	
BioRa Lb		2	15½	15	15	— ½
Bird Son	1.60a	168	31½	30⅛	31½	+1
Blck Hills	1.44	249	22	21½	21¾	+ ¾
BlockD A	.60	99	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+1
Blue Chip	.24	91	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Blufd Supl	.20a	29	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Blyv GM	.47e	504	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Boat Bnc		87	29	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
Bob Evan	.60	493	41½	39	39	—1½
Bohm Inc	.60b	99	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Bonza Inf		250	3	3	3	
BootheC		1031	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ¾
BostCo B	1.84	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Braden	.20	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Bralorn		433	3 3-16	3	3	—3-16
Brass Crf	.20	14	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
Brenco	.88a	x54	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Braunr	.68	169	16½	16	16	
Brbks	.40	68	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Broad F	.16	204	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Brock Ex		470	2 1-16	1⅞	2 1-16	+ ⅛
BrH ADR	.80e	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Brks Fas	.32	123	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Brks Sca	.70	24	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+ ½
BrwnTm		414	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
Brwning		154	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Brunos In	.50	x58	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
Buckb M		206	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
BuckSL	.16e	257	11⅜	11	11	
Buckeye	.60	120	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
Buffel G	1.19e	219	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
BurmaO		5901	1	⅞	1	+1-16
Burns RL	.15	325	14¼	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
Burn Sim		375	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
BurlHk		2685	2⅛	1 13-16	2⅛	+5-16
Butler Mf	.80	103	23	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
CBT Cp	2.60	61	33½	33	33	— ½
CFS Cntl	.30	584	13⅛	12½	13	+ ½
CPTCp		131	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
Cabot JP		39	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Cafe Inc	.40b	37	20½	20	20	
Cal MaFd		31	6⅝	5½	5½	
Calboch		570	8½	7½	8½	+1
Calif Fst	.70	39	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
CalLf pf	.90	121	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
Cal Micro		140	22½	19¾	21½	+1⅜
CalWSv	2.60	63	32½	31	31½	—1
Cal Wind		128	10	8	9½	+1½
Callon Pti		152	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Calny Fd	.05e	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
CambM		600	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	— ¼
Camrn Ir	.28	150	27⅛	26½	27	
Campus	1	41	13	11⅜	13	+1¼
Cann Mill	.92a	117	16⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
Canon In	.35e	243	55⅛	51¼	51¼	—3⅝
Cap Swd		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Carbolin	.30	28	19	18½	18½	— ½
Card Pac		260	32½	31⅜	32	— ¼
Carlsb Co		60	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Carp Pap		39	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Cartrln C		328	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cayman		505	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cedar Pt	.70b	73	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
Centenl		149	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cent Cinnl	.35b	114	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
Cen Sou	.48	161	14¼	14	14	
CenBk Sy	.40b	130	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
CenC BT	.84	10	18¼	18	18¼	
Cen Jers	.60a	12	10	10	10	
Cent Mtls		18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Cent Richl	.10b	20	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Cen Penn	1.96	64	12¼	12	12¼	
CenTel pf	2	10	33½	33	33	— ½
CenVt PS	1.36	x119	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
Centran	1.80	190	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1
Centr Bks	.40	721	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Centy Tel	.40	71	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Chambn	.64	142	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
Chmp Prt	.16	104	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Chm Pd	.30	35	15¼	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
Channel	.24	85	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
Charl Riv	.24	184	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
CharmS	.15r	69	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Chart Ho	.72	534	27⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—1⅜
Chath Mf	.80	48	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Chatm D	.28	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Chet Pier		134	17¼	15¾	16	—1
Chm-Nuc	.02r	86	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Chemed	1	190	25¼	23½	23½	— ¾
Chm Lea	.80	173	14	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
Chmeer	.20	355	14⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Chmplst		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ChlNw Tr		314	8⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Chi Brldg	1.40a	441	62	57½	58½	+1½
Chltn Cp	.20	74	7⅛	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Chris Inc	.40	650	20⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
ChrisS	5.58e	95	123	121	121	—1
Chubb Cp	1.48	1264	39⅛	38	38⅞	+ ¼
Cimr Inv	.40	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Cinn Fin	.64b	158	21	18⅝	19⅛	—1⅝
Claevid		84	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Circle Inc	1.75e	176	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ¼
CltzSo Cp	.96	12	17¼	17	17	
CltSth Ga	.52	3059	7⅛	6⅝	6½	— ¾
Citzn Fid	1.44	171	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ¼
CitznUt A		95	35	34½	35	+ ½
CitznUt B	2	105	31½	31⅛	31⅜	
City Natl	1	5	19⅛	19	19½	+ ½
Clark Mf	1.40	74	37	35	36	+1
Classld F		16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
ClevTrs	2.60	171	51½	50	50¼	—1½
ClevT Rlt		97	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Clow Cp	.40	60	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
Coastl In	.37	11	4	4	4	
Coastl St	.28	71	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
Cobe Lbs		64	22½	21½	22½	+ ¾
Coca Col	.52	68	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Coca LA	.90	405	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Coc Mla	.48	129	12⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
Coca MA	.40	36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
CocaC M	.80	7	14½	14⅛	14½	
Codex		157	36½	33	33	—2½
Cohe Rad		381	6½	6	6	
College U	.16	34	8⅛	8½	8½	
Col Bncp	1.60	90	19	18½	18½	— ½
ColGs En	1.32e	169	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
Colon LA	.28	317	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
Coln Fds	.10e	29	6	5⅜	6	+ ¼
Colo Nat	.92	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Colum Cp	5c	100	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Comb Ins	.80	x4073	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅜
Comdisc		20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Com Bnc	1.20	34	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Com Clr	.40	294	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Coml Sh	.70a	13	27	26	26½	+ ½
ComT NJ	1.40A	7	20⅞	20	20	— ⅜
Com NG	1.68	x14	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
Comw Pa	2.08	32	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Comw Th	.30a	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
Comun In	.44	49	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Comun P		161	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Comp Ca	.10e	72	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Compus		74	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
Cmpt Aut	.12	798	23	20⅛	20½	—2½
Cmpu Srv		44	14	13⅝	14	
Cmp Com		825	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
Cmpt Con		26	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cmpt Eln	.16	180	7	6¼	7	+ ¾
Cmp Ntk		153	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Cmptr Pd		360	6⅞	5¼	6⅝	+1⅜
Cmprvn		615	7¼	6	7⅛	+1
Comtch L		324	15½	14	14	—1½
Comten		712	13	11⅜	11½	— ⅞
Conalr		88	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Comshr		137	6½	5¾	6	+ ½
Concept	.08	23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
ConnF Sv	.40	46	11⅛	10	10⅞	+ ⅞
Conn Gen	1.04	2326	53¼	49⅛	49⅝	—3½
ConB Bpt	1.36	24	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Conn NG	3	18	39	38½	38½	+ ½
Con CRlt	2e	16	24	24	24	
ConFlbr		637	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ¼
Con Pap	1.80	119	31½	31	31¼	
Con Norr	1.68b	60	25¼	25	25	
ContC Eq	.64	418	28¾	25⅝	25⅝	—2⅝
Cont Wn		103	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Conwed	.60e	19	12½	12	12	— ½
Coors B	.10	x1340	20⅛	18½	18⅝	—1½
Coquln O		271	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Corco Inc	.72	14	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Cordis Cp		499	31	25	30	+5
Cntry Kit	.081	28	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
Courier	.36	15	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
Cous Pro		101	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Crad Ter	.56	24	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Craw Co	.60	x105	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Cray Res		194	16⅝	15	16	— ⅜
Crlt Ins		739	23	21	22	
Cross Co	.40a	319	24	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
Crump E	.20	48	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Culm Cos	.40	59	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Curt Noll	.76	206	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
Cyclron		28	7½	7¼	7¼	
DairQ Str	.02e	22	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Dani Inf	.80	745	19⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
Danners	.10e	26	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Dart Drg	.13	192	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	
Data Acc		529	5½	4¼	5½	+1¼
Data Crd	.12	118	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1
Data Dsn		176	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Data 100		383	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	— ½
DataTer		255	20⅞	17¼	17½	—3¼
Datapnt		1930	26⅛	24¼	24½	—1⅜
Datascp		237	19⅝	18	19	— ¼
Daylin		7280	1⅞	1 9-16	1 9-16	—3-16
Dayt Inc	.50e	46	29⅛	29	29½	+ ½
DeBeer	.29e	7857	2⅝	2 7-16	2 11-16	+3-16
Dean Fds	.96	29	34⅛	33¾	33¾	
Debron	.90	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Decis Dat		108	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Decor In	.20e	20	3	2⅞	3	
DeKlb Ag	.32	223	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
Delm Pr	.60	80	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ⅛
Del ValR	1.32a	63	11⅝	11½	11½	
Delhl Oil		469	5⅜	4½	5½	+ ⅛
Delta wt		459	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
Deltek Cp		40	13½	13	13	— ½
DeLux C	.84a	350	23⅛	23	23¼	— ¼
Denism M	2	45	54	51¼	51½	—1¾
Denv RE	.60	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Dep Guar	1a	85	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ½
Det CanT	1.20	22	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ¼
Det InfBr	2.40	3	32½	32½	32½	
DetBk Cp	2.40	91	47½	47¼	47¼	
Diag Dat		327	8	7½	7½	— ½
Dia Coal	.40e	189	9⅝	8	9⅛	— ⅜
Diam Cry	.80	143	18	16	16¼	—2
Dibral Br	1	40	23½	21	21½	—2
Dickey M	.40	18	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Dinnr Bel	.70	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Disct NY	6.90e	45	45	44	44	— ½
Dirsf Pd	.25e	4	16⅛	16	16	
Dixn Cru	1.10a	14	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ¾
DrPep Bt		14	10½	10¼	10⅜	
Docum		442	9¼	8	8⅛	—1⅛
Docutel		629	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
Dollar G	.16b	367	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Domain	.50B	7	6½	6½	6½	
Dom Bks	.72	328	15½	15	15	— ½
Donldgn	.50	160	21	20	20¾	+ ¾
Donn Co	.40a	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Dorch G		2712	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	— ⅜
Dghty B	.30b	67	9⅝	8¼	9¾	+1½
Dals Lom	.20a	25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—1
Downe C		1182	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
Doyle DB	1.08	182	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
Dual Lite	.24	136	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Duckw St	.30	29	8¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
Ducomn	.40	39	8½	8½	8½	
Dunkin D		263	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Durh Lfe	1	7	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Duriron	.60	425	21¼	19¼	20¼	—1¾
DycoPet		73	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
Dynascn		161	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Dyntch		165	20¼	17½	20	+2½
EDS Nucl	.36	28	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
ERC Cp	.60	651	26¾	24½	24½	—2¼
ESL Inc		183	24¼	22½	22½	— ¾
ESys wt		108	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
Early Cal		219	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—
Earth Scl		63	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Est Drief	.76e	828	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Eastmet	1.20	27	16⅛	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Eatn pfA	2.30	1	40½	39½	40½	+1
Econ Lab	.56	1094	23⅝	22	22	—1⅛
El Chico	.25	924	18⅝	11	13¾	+2⅞
ElPas El	.96	780	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Elec Nucl		32	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Elect Arr		430	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
Eliza Wat	1.43	76	17	17	17	
Ellis Bkg	.20e	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Emhart wt		41	10	9½	9½	
Emons In	.12	208	12¼	11½	11⅞	+ ½
Emp Flre	.20	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Emp Gen		25	2	2	2	
Empl Cas	1	19	28	26½	28	+1½
Enrg EC		277	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Energy C		700	22¾	21	21	—1¼

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Engy Min		1324	6⅛	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
EnrR Gp		3160	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16	—1-16
Energy V		277	9½	9½	9½	
Entnmn	.20e	814	23⅞	22¼	23⅝	+1
Envirod		159	3½	3⅜	3½	
Epidyne		63	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Equt Bnp	.40	72	18	17	17	—1
Equt Gen	.55	50	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
EqtL Iwa	.84	57	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
Equt S&L	.40b	434	18¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Equty Oil	1	161	41½	39	39¼	—2
Ethan Al	.55	248	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¾

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Exch Bcp	.56	18	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Exec Ind		433	13⅝	18⅛	13⅛	—
Extrac M		82	14½	13⅝	13½	—1
FAS Intl		100	11¼	8¾	8¾	—2½
Fair Lne	.20a	149	7½	7½	7½	
Falcnb N	1	37	35	33¼	35	+1¾
Falstaff		105	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Farin El		165	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
Farm HF		57	3½	3¼	4½	+ ¼
Farm Br	.24a	289	9½	9	9	— ½
Farm Gr	.40	3054	22	21	21¾	— ¼
Frm NW	.20	156	38	36	36	—2
Fed Scrw	.72a	122	21	20½	20½	— ½
Fedrt Inc	.90e	175	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
Fideicr I	2.20	x352	27	25½	25½	—1½
Fidel AB	.86	105	18¼	17	18	+1
Fidel Va		934	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FidUn Lf	1	x272	23⅛	21¾	21¾	—1⅜
Fifth Thi	1.80	23	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
Fin Secur	.32	27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Finsrht		549	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ¼
Finn Cp		63	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
FstMerc	1.45	100	19¼	19	19	
FtAlsBk	1b	132	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Fst AFin	.32	149	15	14½	15	+ ½
FtAmTen	.40	173	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
Fst Ark	.50	28	17½	16½	17½	+1¼
Fst Artist		65	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
FtBnOh	1.32	45	25½	25½	25½	
FtBnAla	.65e	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
FtBkFla		31	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
FtBkSys	1.52	551	43¾	42	42	—1¾
FtBnkrFla		17	11	11	11	
FtBkSC	1.10	33	24½	23½	24½	+1

Stock	Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Fst Bogt	2e	329	23	20½	23	+2¼
Fst Cap	1.65	4	35	34	34	—1
Fst Colon	.48	99	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Fst Comr	1	80	14½	14¼	14½	
FstCm RI		55	4½	4½	4½	
FtCmBk	1	295	15⅛	14½	14¾	+ ¼
FtConn	1.80	24	22½	22	22	— ½
Fst Contl	.76e	78	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
FtEmpSt		194	8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
FtFnFla	.35	112	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Fst Grwt	.25e	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
FtHawal	1.60	14	23	23	23	
FtIllCp	1	16	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
FtJerNt	1.20	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
FtKanFnl		x101	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
FtKyNat	1.28	107	28½	28	28¼	— ¼

(Continued on Page 10, col. 1)

We are pleased to announce that

JAMES M. CAMPBELL

has joined our firm as Vice President

with responsibility for

International Syndication.

DEAN WITTER & CO.
INCORPORATED

10, rue de la Paix, Paris 75002

January 1977

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN

U.S. $500,000,000

MEDIUM TERM CREDIT FACILITY

PROVIDED BY

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CHEMICAL BANK
CITIBANK, N.A.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK GROUP
SWISS BANK CORPORATION
TORONTO DOMINION BANK
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

JANUARY 1977

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 9.)

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtLincFn		78	6⅛	5⅞	6	⅛
FtMarin	.+20	103	4	3¾	3¾	—
FtMdBn	1.35	80	23¼	22½	23¼	+1¼
FstNBcp	1.80	19	27	27½	27½	—1¼
FINBncs	1.30	13	18	18¾	19	+ ¼
FstNBNJ	1.80	23	38½	37	38	+1
FstN Tol	1.20	9	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
FstN Cinn	1.80	54	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
FtNHGa	1.16	105	20½	20¼	20½	
FstNH Bk	1.40	9	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
FstOklaB	.03r	215	8½	8½	8½	
FtRB Ga	.40	68	6½	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
FtSec SL	1.30	197	41	40½	40½	— ½
Fst SecN	.54	24	12	14¾	12	+ ½
Fst Sure		96	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Fst Tenn	.44	222	9	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
FstTexF	.43	293	14¾	13	14⅝	+1⅝
FstUn Bn		x130	32¼	31¾	31⅝	¼
FstUnCp	.92	209	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
FstU Bnc	.40b	83	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
FtUnFn		659	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Fisons	.28e	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
Flag Bks		439	5⅝	5¼	5½	+
Flxsil Ind	.60	203	14¾	14¼	14¾	
Flckngr	.60	55	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Fla Com	.72	55	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1
Fla Cypr	.20e	197	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Fla Gulf	1.08e	67	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅛
Fla Mng	.12e	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	
FlaN Fla	.32	554	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Flurocb	.30e	25	12¼	12	12	— ¼
FoodTo A	.12	x224	26½	20	21¼	—4¼
Foothl Gr	.20	64	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Forest O	.60a	1939	24¼	22½	22½	—1⅜
Fotomat	.28	504	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Four Pha		453	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Frnkln El	.32	119	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Frank Lf	.92	813	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅞
Frasr Mt	1e	14	9½	8¼	9½	+ ¼
Fred He	.24b	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Fred Holl	.32	70	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Free SM	1.92e	456	14½	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
Frnd Ice	.10	897	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
Froze Fd	.34	60	11¾	11	11	— ¼
Fuji Phot	.20e	948	29	27⅝	27⅞	—1⅜
Fullr HB	.44	593	17¾	16	17¾	+1¾
Fulton Nt	.60	26	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Fund Sys		225	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ ¾
Furrs Caf	.40	101	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
GRT Cp		498	3¼	3⅛	3½	
Galaxy O		776	5⅝	5	5⅝	
Galv Hou	.05f	115	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gelco Cp	.30	847	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
Gelm Ins		89	13	12¾	13	
Gen Aut		444	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
GAutPts	.76	715	27⅝	26½	26½	—1¼
G Binds	.10e	209	10½	10	10	— ½
Gn Care		92	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Gn Energ	.10	845	13⅞	11½	12¾	— ⅝
GHlth Sv		367	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
GnOh SL	.16	23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
G Reinsu	.40	231	179	165	165	—14
G Semicn	.24e	87	9⅞	9¼	9¼	—
Gn Shale	.80b	72	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
GTel Spf	1	23	10½	10¼	10½	
Gense B	.60a	53	17	17	17	
Geores In		214	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
G Wash		191	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gilb Asso	1	256	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Gilb Rob		372	8⅝	7¾	8	+ ¼
Gilfd Ingt	.22	64	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Girard	3.24	119	44¼	43½	43½	
Globe Lf	.20a	475	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Godfrey	.90b	25	15	15	15	
Gold Flds	1.43e	125	12⅝	11¾	12	— ⅝
Gold Sta		29	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
Goulds P	1.20	93	36	35	35	— ½
Gov EFin	.60	195	15⅝	13¼	13¼	—1⅜
Gov Emp		2653	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
GovEmp pf	.74	543	13⅛	12¼	12¼	— ¾
GovEm L	.36	176	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
Graco In	.05a	98	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
Grh Mag		655	12⅞	10¾	12¼	+1¼
Grah Mf	.40	45	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
Grantre	.05r	245	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Graph Cn	.52	23	16½	16	16	— ½
Gr Scan		335	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	
Grave T	.44	25	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ½
GtAm Cp	.50a	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Grtr Jrsy	1	51	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
GtSo Cp	.68	393	19½	18⅝	18⅞	—1⅛
Green Mt	1.12	97	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
Grey Adv	.70	7	17¼	17	17¼	¼
Guar Fin	.7r	3	11½	11½	11½	
Guar Nat		33	14½	14¼	14½	
Guard Pk	.50	30	12½	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
Glf Enrg		273	13¾	11¾	13¾	+1⅜
Gulf Intst	.50	28	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
HMO Inf		57	4½	4¼	4¼	
Hach Ch	.20a	60	9½	9½	9½	
Hahn EW	.20	102	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
HamilEx		183	12⅞	11⅞	12	— ⅛
HamilP		236	23½	21¾	21¾	—1⅝
Haml Int		105	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Han Dan		138	14	12½	12½	— ¾
Hanov In	.24	x214	16⅛	17	17½	+ ¼
Harper R	.52	56	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Harit NC	1	531	15¾	14¼	15¼	+1¼
HarlSt B	2.20	84	44	42½	42½	—1
Have Cp	.44	72	12	12	12	
Hawl Bnc	.80	120	13½	13⅛	13	— ⅜
Hawk Bn	.59b	181	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
Hawth F	.50	32	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
Heltgrd		201	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
Heat Tec		121	20½	16¼	20½	+2¾
Helx Tch		8	4	4	4	
Henred F	.50a	132	19¾	17	17	— ¾
Herit Bnc	1.08	132	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
Hesc Inc	.50	21	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Hexcl	.56	x129	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
HiTech		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hiber Cp	1.60b	43	34½	33½	34½	+1
Hick Far	.24	52	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Hick Fur		328	6¼	5¾	5⅞	
Higbee	1.48	187	20¾	19½	19⅝	—1
Hines Ed	2	17	35½	35	35½	

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hitachi	.54e	93	31¾	31	31	— ½
Hittman		41	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Hollyw P	1	8	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ¼
Home Be	1.24	43	29¼	28	28¼	—1
Homew C	.04e	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
HON Ind	.56	61	19	18¾	19	
Honda M		511	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
Hook Drg	.60	23	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Hoover	.76	455	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Horiz Bp	.94	27	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Hosplt Tr	1.92	x5	23¾	23½	23½	
HouFnlGp	.60	9	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Huds Pap	.80	34	23½	22¼	23¼	—1¼
Hugh Sup	.05e	42	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Hunt Mfg	.43	35	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+1
Huntg Bn	1.76b	59	28½	23¾	28¼	+ ½
HyGain E		824	9½	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
Hyatt Cp		1024	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Hyatt Int		114	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Hydraul	1.44	14	17¾	17½	17½	
Hyster	1.60	429	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅞
IMS Int		865	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
IVAC Cp	.23	677	26½	22½	25⅛	+3⅛
Idaho FN	1.28b	5	40½	40	40½	+ ½
IllBell P			4⅞	4¾	4¾	—
Imun Sci		45	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
IndSq Sec	1.43	41	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Ind Bksh	1b	6	22½	21½	22½	+1
Ind L&A	.68	809	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
Indian Gr	.60	153	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ¾
IndMtg R		168	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅜
Ind Nat		250	9¾	9½	8½	— ⅜
Inpls Wat	1.90	137	23	22⅝	23	+ ¾
Ind Fuels	.40	x71	16¾	16½	16½	
Ind Nuclr		172	2½	2½	2½	
IndVa Ph	1.60	10	24½	24½	24½	
Inforex		1155	6⅞	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Infor Int	.05e	131	13⅝	11⅞	12½	—1¼
Info Mag		109	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Inld Herit	.36	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Inst Lab		123	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Intel Cp		1373	57	53	53½	—3
Interc En		155	12¾	11	11	—1½
Intrcft	.32	8	10½	10¼	10¼	—
Interlnl	.32a	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Intrmt G	1.24	1032	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅝
InBk Wsh	.25	52	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
IntBkW A	.25	59	5	4⅝	5	
IntDair Q		182	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Int KingT	.10	30	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
IntSyC pf	1.50	2	13½	13½	13½	
Intrprv P	1.20	25	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ½
Intersil		2578	9¼	8	9⅛	+1¼
Invst Ann		36	2⅜	1¾	1⅞	— ¾
IaSou Ut	2.03	62	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Itel 78wt		82	8⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Ivey JB	.52	14	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
JB BigB	.08	x182	3½	2⅞	2⅞	
JMBRI u		7	14	14	14	
Jacobsn	.30		8¼	8⅛	8½	
JamWPr		29	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Jame Riv	.20	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Jamsby	.40	254	16¼	15⅝	16	+1
Jap AirL		3	85	81½	81½	—4½
JtfN Lf	.28	103	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Jensen		53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	— ½
Jerrico	.051	2657	26¼	19¼	19⅝	—6½
Jetero Cp	.10e	52	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Josephn	.40	x139	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Joslyn M	1.12a	67	18¾	15¼	[illegible]	¼
Justin In	.60	45	18⅞	16½	16½	— ½
KDI Cp		245	1 1-16	15-16	15-16	— ⅛
KCM Pet		302	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Kaisr Stl	1.50	449	34	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
KaisStl pf	1.45	23	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Kaman A	1	75	21	20¾	20¾	
Kampa A	.20a	124	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Kansal	1.14r	10	23½	23½	23½	
KanC Lfe	1.40	17	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Kan StaN	.24	136	1⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅝
Kar Prd	.24	13	16½	16⅛	16½	
Kayot Inc		33	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
Kear Tr	.40	1053	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1⅛
Kearny N	.48	56	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
KebaOG		2373	15-16	¾	¾	—3-16
Keith Ck	.50	53	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
Kelly Svc	.80	98	25¾	24¾	25	+ ¾
Kemper	1.20	755	33½	30½	31	—2¼
Kenal Drl		432	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Ken Ltd		74	5	4⅝	4⅞	
Kent Mre	1	11	22½	21	22½	+1½
KyCen Lf	.20	95	7½	7½	7½	
Keuff Ess	.88	43	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Kewan Sc	.40	5	9	9	9	
Key Phar		239	6½	5½	6½	+ ½
Key Data		558	2⅝	1¾	2⅝	+ ⅝
Keye Fib	.72	296	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	+1⅝
Keyst Fd		185	8¾	8¼	8½	
Keys Int	.50a	151	17½	16	16	—1½
Key OTC	.13e	113	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Key PrtC	.25e	2	10	9¾	9¾	
Kimball	.11e	133	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Kirin Br	.19e	x2	14½	13	13	—1¼
Kloof GM	.43e	694	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
Knap Vog	.90	84	16¼	15¾	16	
Knudsn	.60b	55	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Koger P	.15e	36	10½	10½	10½	
Kgr 76wt		5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Koss Cp	.28	77	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅛
Kratos		43	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Krueger	.60	75	15¼	15	15¼	
Kuhimn	.58a	417	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
Kyoto C	.05e	128	28⅞	25⅞	27½	+1⅝
LITCO	1.20	172	23	23	23	
LMF Cp	.24	x146	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
LaZ Boy	.56	42	18	17½	17½	—
Lacld Stl	1	41	18	16½	16½	—1½
Lake Spr	1	17	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
LkwdBkTr	.50b	110	24½	23½	24½	+1
LamaTony	.20	x19	4⅞	3⅞	4	
Lancast	.56a	511	16¼	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Lance In	.92a	127	21	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
Lanchrt	.10e	45	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
LndB Fla	.36	325	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
Lane Co	.60a	51	18	17	17¼	— ⅜
Lawrys F	.24a	79	26	25¼	26	+ ½
Lawson	.24	136	13½	12	12	—1½

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Lear Pt		256	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
Legg Plat	.40	312	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
LeonSilv	.10e	37	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Lewis P	.12b	42	9½	9	9½	+ ½
Lexitron		50	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Liberia Ir	1.60	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Libert Ho		58	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Liber Natl	.63a	9	34¼	34	34	— ¼
LibNt Lf	.80	1234	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Lifeln Ga	.80	59	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
Lite Inv	.16	415	7¾	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
Limit Str	.08	463	27	23½	23½	—3¼
Lin Bcast		416	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Linc 1st	1.88	79	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Lin1st pf	1.05	25	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Linc T&T	2	16	30½	29⅞	30¼	+1⅜
Lindbrg	.88a	66	12⅛	11½	11½	— ½
Liqud Air	1.40	123	30½	29¾	30¼	— ½
Lilronix		409	1¼	1	1	— ¼
Littl AD	.40	43	14	13	13	—1
Lngv Fib	7.60	7	180	175	180	
LaLd OffB		573	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅛
LouGE pf	1.86	4	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Lowes Co	.16	802	26	24¼	24¼	—2
Loyal Let			9	9	9	
Lynd Tr		33	7	6½	6⅞	— ½
Lyon Met	.80a	36	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¼
M&T Inv	1.05e	68	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅛
MB Asso		73	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
MCI Com		650	2	1 13-16	1 13-16	—3-16
MCI wt		222	1	1	1	
MFY Ind	.16	93	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
MGF Oil		358	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅞
MSI Data		1466	8	6⅝	7⅛	+1
MTS Sys	.20	118	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+2
MacDer	.52	183	12½	11¾	12¼	
MacM Bl	.35e	11	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Madisn G	1.32	379	17	16½	16½	— ½
Magm E		181	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Magma P		672	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Magnt In	.03r	65	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Mal Elec		235	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ½
Mallkrt	.60	895	36½	35⅝	36⅛	— ¼
MgtAssis		450	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
MgtAs pf	.32e	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Manitw	.80a	71	34½	31	32	—3½
Mann Gs		112	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
MfrB LA	.48b	85	10½	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
MfrsN Cp	2.20	145	32	31½	31½	— ½
Mfg Data		82	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Marc Cp	.12r	102	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Mar Coll		29	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Marne Cp	1.92	5	32½	32	32	
Marion		873	21¾	18⅛	18½	—3¼
MkTw Bn	.80	36	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Marsh Su	.52	35	9⅛	9	9	
Marsh Ils	2.10	12	36	36	36	
Mary Nal	.72	322	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Mass Gn		92	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Maul LP	.36	34	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
May Pet		1037	8½	7⅜	8½	+1
Mayflwr	.45r	27	8	8	8	
Mayn Oil		60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
McCorm	.64a	154	35¼	34	35¼	+1⅝
McDow E	.15e	122	7½	7	7½	+ ½
McFarl E		931	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ½
McMorn	.10	1191	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	— ⅛
McQuay	.64	65	16	16	16	
Measur		345	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
MedGen		138	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Medford	1.20	18	49½	49	49½	+ ½
Med Cptr	.10e	102	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Medtrn		834	25	22¾	24½	+1½
Meen Oil	.20	344	13¼	9¾	13¼	+2½
Megadat		469	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
MegD un		139	11	10½	10⅝	+ ½
Melon Ntl	2.60	190	58½	56	56	—2½
Mer BNCP	[illegible]					
Merc Bk	.84	150	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Merc pf	3	9	41½	41½	41½	
Merc Tex	1.20b	1031	28⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅞
Mer BNY	1b	17	40	40	40	
Merch In	.90	30	16¼	16	16	
Merch Nt	.80	3	22¾	22½	22½	
Merc Gen	.44	162	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+1⅛
Merc SL	.20r	49	6½	6	6	— ¼
Mervyn		783	29¾	23¾	29¼	+ ¾
Metpath		609	17¼	15½	17	+1
MetroDvt		298	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ¾
Meyer F	.40	86	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
Mich Ntl	1b	75	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
Micro Mk		37	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
Microdt		731	15¼	14¼	15	— ¼
Microfo		514	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	
Micro Se		28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MidCo In	.10a	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Mdlsx W	1.32	5	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
MidindB	1a	23	20	19	19	—1
Midl Bks	2	65	24½	23½	24¼	+ ¾
Midint pf	2	32	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
MidnMin	.48e	234	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
Midw Dis	.25e	37	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Midw Fid	.52a	34	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Midw Gl	1.20	23	22	22	22	
Mill Her	.40	85	15½	14¾	14¾	
Mill HS		6	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Millipr	.12	685	21⅝	19¾	19¾	—1⅝
Mine Saft	1	23	56½	55½	56	
MinRes	.01e	85	2 1-16	2	2	—1-16
Min Eng		72	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Mini Cptr		499	11½	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
Minn Fab	.10e	223	6	5½	5½	— ½
Minnet L		315	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
Mischer		31	4½	4½	4½	
MissVl G	1.28b	30	16¾	16	16¾	
Mr Steak		101	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Mitsui Co	.59e	18	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
MobGs S	1.28	34	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
Mod Mer	.16e	1575	28	25⅜	25⅞	—2⅝
ModM wt		315	19¼	17	17⅛	—2
Modul Int		74	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Modu Cpr		265	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
Mogul	.60	248	22	21½	21½	— ½
Molex In	.10	142	19⅝	18½	18½	—1
Mon Cap	.84	578	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Monf Col		69	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
Monu Cp	.55	2263	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Moore S	.24	549	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¾
Moore Cp	1.22	933	34½	32⅞	32⅞	—2¼
Mor Flo	.01e	37	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Moran B		131	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Morran L	.24	382	12¼	10⅛	11⅜	— ⅝
Mtgl Wsh	.45e	77	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mosne Pa	.48	41	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Mostek		1366	16¾	15	15	—1⅛
Mothrd M		146	10	8½	10	+1½
Mot Club	.10	89	3	2⅞	3	
MtnBks L	.80b	21	16¾	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
Mueller	.80	24	14⅛	14½	14½	
Muitim	.48	x116	23	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Myers In	.13e	18	4½	4⅝	4½	
NCNB Cp	.52	1928	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—1¼
NFC Cp		28	28	25⅝	26½	—1½
NN Corp	1.20	281	18¾	18	18	— ⅝
Na Churs	.30	107	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Nareg Cp	.58e	53	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1
Natco Ind	.12e	19	3½	3⅛	3½	
Nath Fa		280	5⅛	3⅝	4⅞	+1½
Natl Ga	.88	23	14	13½	13½	— ½
NatBy Pr	1.40	31	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Nat Cent	1.16	35	17½	17	17½	+ ½
NCity Co	1.85	466	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	—1
N ComNJ	2	33	29½	29	29¼	
N Comptr	.20	12	13	12½	12½	+ ½
NConv S	.15r	44	12	11	12	+1
NData Co		81	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
NData Cp		175	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Nat Lib	.12	304	6⅝	6	6	
NatL Fla	.15e	49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
NatOld L	.36	230	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
NatRes L	.88e	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
N Shoes		34	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
NStu Mkt		989	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Util	1.32	772	20¼	19	20	+1
Nat West		100	5½	5 3-16	5 3-16	—5-16
Natnw A	.42	815	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
Natnw Rl	.13e	80	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Naum B		82	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Needh H	.56	25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Neutrgn	.12b	44	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
New Nat	.18e	41	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Nev S&L	.20	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
NAm Fd	1.20e	19	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ½
NE MBos	1.48	119	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
New HWt	3.35	14	45	44	44	—1
NJer NC	2	24	24⅜	24½	24⅛	— ¼
NJNat G	1.32	105	15	14½	15	+ ¼
NPlan R	.90	19	9½	9	9½	+ ½
NY Mag		34	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Newll Co	.50	164	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Newprt P		453	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Nico Inst	.20	227	14	12½	12¾	— ¼
Nielsn A	.48	438	20½	23	20¼	+ ⅛
Nielsn B	.48	183	20½	20¼	20¼	
Nissn M	.24r	7	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
Noble Aff		250	29	27	27	—1½
Noland	.36	26	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Nord Re		59	9	8½	8½	— ½
Nordstr	.23	344	19⅞	19⅛	19½	— ¼
Norin Cp		58	8½	7¼	7¼	—1¼
NoCar Gs	1	124	12⅝	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
NoEOl un	1.50e	29	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
Noest Bn	2	x14	26	25½	26	
Nrest Pet	.25	89	14	14	14	
Noest Hrt		18	22	21⅜	21⅜	
NCal SL	.50	142	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
NorSt Bn	.40	114	6⅝	6½	6½	
Nortrp Kl	.03	2	18¼	18	18¼	
Nwst ENG	[illegible]				13	13¼
NW NatG	.80	x456	10½	10¼	10¼	
Nrwst Oh	1.70	18	44	42½	44	+1½
Norw Fin	.30b	150	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
NwsF Inv		32	⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Nowst Lf	.65	156	20	19½	19½	— ½
NW PuSv	1.70	125	19½	19⅛	19½	
NwtPt Ce	1b	27	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
Nortr Chi	1.72	272	40⅞	39½	39½	—1¼
Noxel Cp	.56	236	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Nuclr Dy		933	9⅞	8¼	8¼	—1
Nuclr Ex		27	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Nucl Svc	.10e	73	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
OSR Cp		198	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	
Oak Cons	.05e	156	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Occidnt	.82a	81	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Ocean Dr	.20	876	26½	24¼	24⅝	—1⅜
OcnDrl pf	3	35	54⅛	53½	53½	— ¾
Ocean Oil		11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
Oceanrg	.10a	479	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Ocean Ex		221	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Odyssey	.03e	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Offsh Log	.28	753	16	13¼	13¾	—2¼
Ogilvy M	1.40	64	32¼	31¾	32	— ¼
Ohio Cas	1.48	219	48	45½	45½	—2½
Ohio Ferr	.80b	39	18½	17¾	18¼	+
Oilgear	1	11	13	13	13	
OldNatB	.84b	x31	29⅝	29½	29½	—1½
OldR Int	.42b	181	23½	23¼	23½	
OldStn Cp	1	17	15½	15½	15½	
Old Stone		80	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Olsten	.10e	26	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
Olym Br	.90	478	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	+ ¼
Omahe N	1.50	37	19	18	19	+1
Opt Coat		82	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
Orban	.30	191	16¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
Oreg PC	.88a	22	17½	17½	17½	
OrionCap		3996	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Orion Rh		168	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Ormont		354	15¼	13¾	14	—1¼
Oshmn S	.66e	48	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Otter TP	1.64	75	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Over NA	.50e	167	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
PCA Int		x205	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+1⅜
PVO Intl	.60a	69	13¼	13	13¼	
Pabst Br	1.12	966	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Paccar	1a	308	48¼	46¼	47¼	+ ½
Pace Bld	.24	x74	11½	10¼	11½	
PacC Hld		219	9½	9	9	— ½
PacFa E		6	12½	12	12¼	— ¼
PacGa R	1.40b	59	26	25	25¼	— ¾
Pac Scle	.20r	3	7½	7½	7½	
Pac SoMt	.16e	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Pako Cp	.48	42	8⅝	8	8	— ¾
PanA Bn	.25	103	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ¼
Pandk Pr		79	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Park Oh	.78	27	12½	12	12	
Pathcm		222	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
Paul Har	.20	9	14½	14	14	— ½
Pauley P		314	8½	7½	8¼	+ ¾
PayL Dr	.40	284	13½	12¼	12¼	— ½
Pay Pak	.60b	305	15⅞	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Pay Sav	.40	315	26⅝	25	25	—1⅝
Payl Csh	.33	410	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1
Peach D		216	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
Peach Eq	.67e	33	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
Peavey	.84	242	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
Peerl Mt	.64b	18	14¼	13	13	—1¼
Penn Va	2a	41	81½	79	79	—2½
Pa Enter	1.48	68	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
Pern Lf		1714	3 13-16	3½	3 9-16	—1-16
PnzILT		2494	7⅛	6 15-16	7⅛	+1-16
PnzlOG		6840	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
Pentair	.42e	x198	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
Pepsi BW	.40a	67	14½	14¼	14½	
PerkFd		153	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Perma Bl		74	3¼	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
Petrsn H	.45	373	13⅝	13	13½	+ ¼
Petrolit	.60	205	46½	44	46¼	+2¼
Pettibon	.60	34	21	20¾	20¾	
Phila Lf	.58r	317	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
Phila Nat	2.10	376	35¼	34	34	—1
Phillip Gl		1138	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
Phnx Cdy		87	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
Phys Ctl		166	13½	13½	13½	
Pic Save		96	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
Piedmt A	.10e	65	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Pinkrtn	1.50	118	34	33½	34	+ ½
Pion HiB	.60	7245	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
Pionr SE	.22	325	12¼	10¼	12¼	
Pionr Wt		270	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Pitt NB	1.84	406	41	38¼	38¼	—2⅝
Pizza In		1019	9¼	7⅝	9⅛	+1⅝
Plenum	.80	40	16	14¾	16	+1⅜
Popell BR	[illegible]					
Posi Seal		26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Post Cp	.60	27	19¼	17¾	18	—1¼
Pott Ind	.80	490	27⅝	23½	25⅝	+2⅝
PowRes		134	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Pw Test	.30	8	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Powers	.70	95	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
Pratt H	.48	113	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Prec Met	.34e	630	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ½
Pref Risk	.25e	18	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
PremrRes		597	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Pres GM	1.63e	526	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
PresS AD	.42e	428	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Presto Pr	.24	184	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Presin Tr	.40	143	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¾
Preway	.80	111	15	14	14	— ½
Prime In		343	17½	15	15½	+ ⅜
Procs Sys		119	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
Progrs C	.16	85	10¼	11	11	— ¼
Protect	.48	69	17⅝	10¼	17¼	— ⅜
ProvL A	.76	95	33	32	32	—1
Prov Nat	1.78	165	23	20¼	21	—2
ProvN pf	1.85	64	23	22	22	—1
PrudFed		x98	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
PubS NC	1.04	171	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
Pulaski F		48	10	9½	9½	— ½
P Bernet	.10e	192	19¾	19½	19½	
PutD Inc	1.28a	3	17	17	17	
PutD Cap		92	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Quakr Ch	.56	172	24¼	23	23	—1¼
Qual Inns		71	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+ ¼
Quantor		268	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Quotron		272	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
RLI Cp	.20	202	8¾	7½	8⅜	+1
RPM Inc	.20	89	13¼	13	13	— ¼
RMIC Cp		40	14	13¾	13¾	
Rehall C	.15e	288	11½	9¼	11⅛	+2
Rainb R		385	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
Rainr Bn	1.40	217	40⅞	39½	39½	— ¾
Rainier	.07e	130	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Rangeir	.24	51	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
RankOrg	.10r	2979	3 1-16	2⅞	3 1-16	+1-16
Rapidata		92	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Raychm		144	140	137	138	+1
Raymnd	.40b	71	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ½
Realex	.40b	7	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
RltMtg Inl	.19e	168	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	
Rhoog Eq		1455	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
Redkn Lb	.20e	410	18¼	17¼	17⅝	— ⅝
Regncy E	.43	701	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+ ¾
Reinell		27	3	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Relab Inv	.21e	16	12¼	10⅞	12¼	+ ⅝
Rellab Lf	.75e	8	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Rel Univ	.64	116	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
Rep Aut	.20b	130	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Rep Life		1185	7⅞	6½	7	+ ½
Resdel In	.20b	8	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Resh Ind		74	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
RtsOG wt		162	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
ResO Min		142	39½	38½	38½	+1
Resolr Ca		132	6½	6⅝	6⅝	—
PaulR In	1.32e	x48	14¾	14½	14¾	
Rey Rey	.60	455	19¾	19	19	
Ridg Inc	.40b	6	6½	6½	6½	
Rigg Wsh	2.20	120	32⅝	32½	32½	
Ringrnd		933	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ½
Rival Mf	1.60a	1421	18¾	17½	17¾	— ½
Road Ex	.45b	641	40½	37	37	—3½
Robin M	1.20	3	19½	18¼	19¼	+1
Rockt R		1056	8¼	7¾	8	— ⅛
Rodac Cp		170	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Rolin BH	.68	394	16¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Rolm Cp		439	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
Rospatn	.44b	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Rouse		657	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ½
RovAc Cp		573	19	16	16½	—1¼
Rowe F	.08	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
RoyDut P	5.35e	12	87¾	86¼	87¾	+1½
Royster	.60a	471	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Rucker P	.20	43	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Rus Stov	.72	634	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
Rykof SE	.40	29	13¼	13	13	
Ryland G	.20	121	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
SBE Inc		140	6	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
SCI Sys		505	13¼	11½	13¼	+1½
Safeco	1.25	1054	45	43	43½	—1½
StHel Gd	1.61e	328	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
St Paul	1.80	627	34½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
Santa Cn		63	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Saslow	.07e	170	10	8	10	+ ⅞
Saven Fd	1.32	48	19	19	19	
Scherer	.78	69	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Scholl Inc	.68	167	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
Schulm A	.40	206	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ½
Scope	.30	136	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
Scott Liq		517	2¼	1 11-16	2¼	+ ½
Scripps H	2a	19	33	33	33	
Sea Wrld	.1r	6	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	—
Seafirst	1.12	719	35¼	33½	33½	—1⅛
Sealed Ar	.20e	161	10⅞	10¼	10⅛	— ½
Seawy Fd	.70	23	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Secur Am	.40b	28	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Sec Conn		116	9⅞	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
SecLf Ac	.48	58	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
SecLf Ga	.22a	28	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Sec NYS	1.08	x32	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Sec Pac	1.40	x3101	29	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
Seebrg A		858	7½	6	7	— ⅛
Seneca F		6	3	3	3	
Sensor		506	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Sentry M		23	5	4½	4½	— ½
Svc Mer	1.20	850	25⅝	24	24	—1⅝
Svcmstr	1.20	46	33½	33¼	33¼	
SevenUp	1.20a	662	31¼	29¼	31¼	+2
Shaklee	.44	350	29¾	29	29¼	⅛
Shr Med		308	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞	— ½
Shaw Cp	1.40	157	27	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
Sheldahl		43	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Shlse Ltd	.32e	2	49½	49	49	
Shoneys	.12a	253	15⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—1⅛
Shop Go		5	6½	6⅛	6	— ⅛
Shrwd Cp		77	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Sigma Al	.32	22	20	19¼	19¾	— ½
Sigmor A	.80	139	12½	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Siliconix		59	5¼	5	5	— ½
Silv King		388	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Silvercr		44	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
Simps In	1.20	119	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Skylin Oil		291	13⅝	12⅞	13½	— ⅛
Smith Fd		207	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Snap Tls	.80	431	32⅜	29½	27½	—3¼
Society	1.64	103	35	34	34	— ⅜
SolidSt Sc		171	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
SolidSt T		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Solomon		8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Sonoc Pr	.83a	1:2	30	28⅞	29⅞	+1
Sonom Vi		100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
Sourc Co	1.43a	565	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—1
SorcCa pf	2.40	43	26½	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
SoCarln	.51	337	16⅛	13⅞	13½	— ¼
SoCarNt	.83	:2	22½	19¾	21	— ½
Soest Pa	1.03	11	27½	27	27½	
Sou Airw		331	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Sthn Bnc	1.24	73	29½	23⅞	29½	+ ½
Sthn Bks	1.43a		19½	19½	19½	
S CalWat	1.13	27	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
SCon Gas	2.23	119	27	25	25	— ½
Sou Ind	1.23a	1:3	19¼	13⅛	19¼	+1
So Natl	.83	22	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Sthn Un	.40	475	43¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
Sthld Fin	.22	350	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+
Southl Pa	.55	41	25	2¾	25	+ ¼
Sw Facts		79	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
SwGs Cp		482	17½	11	11¼	+ ¼
SwPet Ch	.32	33	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Sowst Dr	.72	46	11½	11	11½	+ ½
SwEl Sv	1.28	9	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Swn Life	.72	418	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
Sovergn	.05r	106	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Specf Ph		355	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Spctrl Dy	.12e	37	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Spectrn		373	7½	7	7	— ¼
Speidel N	.56	65	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Sportsch		84	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Sta Rite	.70b	61	16	14½	15	+ ¼
Standyn	1	371	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—2
StdLf Ins	.26a	14	12¼	12	12	— ¼
StdMicro		372	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Std Regis	1.20a	44	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Stand Inc		175	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Stan HPd	1.20	32	17	16½	17	+ ½
Stanwck		37	4⅜	3⅝	4	— ½
StaSt Bos	2.40	170	28	27¼	27¼	+ ½
State Grp	.16e	51	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Steak Shk	.44	120	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
Stew Stev	.15e	x378	13	11⅞	12	—1
Stewt Inf	.70	100	15	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Stewt San	.15	165	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
Stratf Tx		850	⅞	¾	¾	
Strawb Cl	.30b	25	27	26	26	—1
Sturm Ru	.40a	24	18	18	18	
Subaru		368	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Subur Bc	1.20	227	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Sullair		280	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Sumito	.70	28	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Sumer Co	.32a	41	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Sumit En		177	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sumit Pr		398	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
SunB Fla	.60	25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Sunlfeo		287	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Sungtr Fd	.36	99	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Super El	.24	50	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Supr Eq		7	3⅞	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Survl Tec		12	7¼	7	7	
Swedlw		47	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
TBar Inc		14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
TDK El	.41r	36	64	62½	62½	— ½
TEC Inc	.20b	51	9	8	9	+1
Tab Prd	.20	112	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+1

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Taco Bell	.14	1016	25⅛	23⅛	23⅝	—1½
Tally Co		118	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Tampax	2a	817	37	36	36½	— ¼
Tanner	.32r	123	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
Tayir Rnt	.24	33	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¾
Tech Pub	.40a	43	17	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Tecum P	2.40	74	54½	53	53	+3
Tejas G	.20	866	12⅝	12	12¼	— ¼
Tele Com		290	3⅛	3⅞	3⅝	+ ⅛
Telecrdt	.10e	871	23⅝	18	19⅞	—1
TeleMx B		30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Telef Mx	.66e	108	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Telemed		357	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
Telesci	.20e	400	9⅝	8½	9⅛	— ¼
Telxtron		10	6	6	6	
Telfrn Sv		19	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	
Tennant	.64	109	28	26	26	—2
Tennc Off		1233	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
TennO un			146	138	138	—3
Tenn HG	.92	103	12	11½	12	+ ½
Tenn Vall	.80	11	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
TxAm Bn	.76	97	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
Tex AOll		290	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
TexInt A		225	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Textiles	1.10	76	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Textone		17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Thalhim	.20	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
Therm El		1006	17⅛	14	16⅝	+
Thetfd Cp		101	8½	8¼	8¼	+
Thrd Nat	1	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Thrsbd		65	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
Tiffny Co	.60	145	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Time H	.60	66	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Tiprary		1967	20	17⅛	19⅜	+1⅛
TitanGp	.06	175	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Tokio FT	.78r	8	86	84	84	—3¼
Tokyo El	.72a	3	21	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
Tolley Int		91	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
TomlsOil		451	3⅞	2⅛	[illegible]	—3-16
Tootsie Tr	.24	136	10¼	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Toro Co	.55	248	14⅛	14	14	— ½
Toscany	.40	62	8	7⅞	8	
ToscoCp		1632	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Toth Alu		123	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Towle M	.80	35	11½	11	11½	+ ½
Toyota M	.24r	85	43⅞	42	42⅞	+1
Tracor Oil		688	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Transo O		46	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
Transt Lf	.24	x586	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Tramco	.80	67	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Trl Chem	.24	210	[illegible]	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Trico Pd	1a	8	36	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
Trltn OG		1040	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Trust Ga	1.20	81	23¼	22½	22½	—1
Twin Dis	.80	69	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Tymshr		360	18	17½	17½	— ½
Tyronty	.05e	30	12	12	12	
Tyson F	.50e	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
UA Colu	.30	157	17	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
UB Finl	.56	101	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
UTL Cp		63	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Uni Capit	.04e	105	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Unifi Inc	.15e	99	4½	4	4	— ½
UnionLtd	.39e	135	2⅝	2⅛	2	— ⅛
UnEl Stl	1.20	9	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Un Meti	1a	6	11½	11½	11½	
Un NPitt	1.20a	8	20½	20½	20½	
Un Plant	.03r	124	3	3	3	
UnSpl Cp	1.36	22	18¼	18	18¼	
UnTr Bnc	1.42	25	19½	19½	19½	
UnArt Th	.35	x80	13	11¼	11¼	—1⅜
UnBk NY	1.30	140	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ¼
UnBk Col	1.20	143	23⅝	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
UnCabl T		109	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
UnCaro B	.73r	18	15	14½	15	+ ½
UnCit Gs	.60	1	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
U FirCas	.30	14	20½	19½	19½	—1
Un McGll	.20	37	10¼	10	10	— ¼
UnMoB	1.20	43	34¼	34	34	—1
UnSav L		16	2⅝	2	2⅛	
Unif Svc	.60b	x487	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
US Bncrp	1b	749	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
US Sug	3a	5	42½	42½	42½	
US Sird		467	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
US TrkLn	.80a	190	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
UST NY	1.80	155	26	25½	25¾	— ½
UTen Bc	.30	95	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
UVa Bks	1.12	350	19⅝	19	19	
Unitog Co	.70	7	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Univ Fds	1	214	23½	22½	23⅝	+1
Unv Inst	.24	83	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
Univ Sec	.13	169	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Univ VoiT		210	13	11	11	—1¼
Univ Pat		575	27⅛	23⅝	24½	—2⅝
UpPen P	1.72	75	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Ups Dwn	.24	11	8½	8¼	8½	
Utah Bnc	.80e	27	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Utils Inds	.40e	53	10½	9½	10	— ½
Vaal Ree	1.05e	1105	11¼	10⅝	11	
Vall Asoc		46	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
Val Ariz	.85	539	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—1
Valldab		41	12¼	11½	12	— ½
Valmnt		266	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Valtek In		75	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
VanD Air	.48	94	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
Van Shak	.06e	110	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
VaporCp	.20e	293	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
Verco Int	.04e	x215	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Vaughn J	.40	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Velcro	.70a	217	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Victra Sl		479	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ½
Viks In		151	15	14½	15	
Va Chem	.72	28	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Va Intl		53	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
VaN Bnk	1.20	248	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Va ReelE	.07e	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Visul Sci		42	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Volum Sh	.40	107	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Volon Co		118	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
WD40 Co	1a	16	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Walt Rby		119	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Warn El	1	47	17	15⅞	17	+1⅛
Wash Hm		19	4	4	4	
Wsh NG	1.16	132	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Waste Re		84	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Water As	.14	70	34	33⅝	33¾	
Wthrd Int		609	14¾	13½	13½	—1¼

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Webb Co	.50	37	18¼	18	18¼	+
Webb Re		127	12	11¼	11¾	—
WacoDvl		994	4⅝	4	4	—
Weeden	.40a	75	11½	11⅛	11¼	+
Wehr Cp	.75a	13	16¼	16	16	—
Weight W	.50	588	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
WikmG	.13e	263	1 9-16	1⅜	1 9-16	+1-
Weling M	.60a	37	7½	7⅜	7½	+
Weltch In		1010	13⅞	11⅝	12¼	—
Wendys	.01a	1391	25	22¼	22½	—
WstDref	2.70e	362	20½	19⅝	19⅞	—
West Co	.30	73	10⅝	10	10	—
Westcl Pt		49	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+
Wst C&S	.80	166	24	22⅞	22⅞	—
WstD Lev	.85e	560	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+
Wstn Gr	.40	324	11¾	11	11	—
Wn Hold	2.99e	295	16	14⅝	15⅛	—
WKy Gs	1.32	67	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
WnMar E	.40a	39	35	31½	35	+3
Wstn Mtg		18	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+
WnP Finl		14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
WnUtd R		1977	⅜	¼	11-32	+1-
Westmd	1.60a	929	51¼	49½	49½	—
Wett Inc	.60b	211	16½	16¼	16¼	—
White Shl		585	2	1½	2	+
Wier Air	.10a	168	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—
Wiener	.36	2	9½	9½	9½	—
Wily Son	1	41	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+
Wilmit In	.90b	232	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+
Wms WW	.80a	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Wilm Tr	2.60	x15	42	41½	41½	—
Wilson H		123	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—
Wincorp	.30	124	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	+
Winns Str	.75	440	22¼	19	22¼	+3
Winf PKT	.40	419	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
Wisc Can	.80b	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+
Wisr Oil	.5e	18	129	123	129	+6
Wix Cp	.60	90	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—
Wolhn Lb	.30	x36	10⅝	9⅝	10	—
Wodwd D	.40	92	11½	10⅝	11½	+
Wdwrd L	1.40	78	26½	25½	25⅝	—
Worcs Bn	.48	57	9⅝	9½	9½	—
WrldJ Alt		224	13¼	11⅝	13¼	+1
Wrld Svc	.20	24	4½	4⅜	4½	
Worth In	.40	442	25⅝	23¼	23¼	—
Wyman G	.78a	3	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
Wyo Nat	1.08	x9	25⅝	25	25⅝	+
Xomox	.40	18	19	18	18⅛	—
Yellow F	.48	x414	36½	35½	35½	—
Younkr B	1.40	8	24½	24½	24½	
Ziegler	.32a	18	6⅝	6½	6½	—
ZionUt B	.92	57	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—
Zondvn	.05e	37	7½	7	7	—
Zond un		2	9¾	9	9	—

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Jan. 28, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Chg
Indust.	81.06	80.07	80.25	—
Transp.	41.98	41.06	41.08	—
Utils.	41.71	41.29	41.36	+0
Finance	56.02	56.00	56.07	—
Composite	56.28	55.37	55.40	—
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	115.29	112.14	113.14	—
20 Transp.	14.79	14.21	14.27	—
40 Utils.	55.29	53.99	54.81	+0
40 Financial	12.41	11.67	11.76	—
500 Stocks	104.08	101.09	101.98	—
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	973.57	949.38	957.53	—
20 Transp.	233.84	225.63	226.97	—
15 Utils.	112.51	109.38	110.08	+
65 Comb.	320.53	311.65	312.92	—

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Jan. 28, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	C(hg)
Chrysler	1,220,800	22	20¾	21⅛	
Sony Corp	1,336,400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—
McDonald	1,174,500	50¼	44½	45⅞	—
Johns Many	1,118,800	31⅞	27⅞	29⅛	—
Texaco Inc	1,089,500	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	+
Column Pict	1,027,500	11¼	9	10⅝	+
Kresge SS	983,600	36⅞	34¼	35	—
Dow Ch	962,800	40⅝	37	37⅞	—
Westgh El	951,180	18⅞	17⅜	18	+
Southern Co	889,800	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—
Am Tel&Tel	875,300	64	62⅞	63¼	+
Occiden Pet	809,500	26⅞	25⅛	25⅞	—
Int Tel Tel	778,900	34⅞	33⅝	34	
Exxon	774,000	53⅝	51½	53⅛	+
RCA	749,500	28	26⅞	27½	+
Gulf Oil	703,800	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+
Bank Amer	697,800	28⅞	25⅞	26⅛	—
Digital Eq	690,200	48⅞	45⅞	46⅛	—
Conedis	680,000	23¼	21⅞	23⅛	+
Coast St Gas	666,200	16½	14½	15⅞	—

Issues traded in: 2,103.
Advances: 835; declines: 1,036; changed: 232.
New highs: 318; new lows: 46.

Volume

This week	124,121,003 shar[es]
Last week	123,005,980 shar[es]
1976 same week	162,230,705 shar[es]
1977 to date	478,702,062 shar[es]
1976 to date	685,854,855 shar[es]
1975 to date	432,532,396 shar[es]

CO

THE DIREC

JOHN A. B

KARL D.

SILAS S. CAT

ALBERT B. D

WESLEY M. D

EDWARD S. D

DOUGLAS R.

CHARLES W.

WILLIAM G. M

JOHN S. R

GILBERT H. SCR

EDWARD BYRO

HAROLD BYRON

E. NORMAN

PHILIP W. K. S

OMER G. V

New Issue — All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — January 31, 1977

banque française du commerce extérieur

DM 100 000 000

7% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1987

unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of France

Issue price: 100%

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — **Deutsche Bank** Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Bruxelles Lambert

Banque Nationale de Paris

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Lyonnais

Société Générale

Swiss Bank Corporation *(Overseas) Limited*

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca del Gottardo — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Banco di Roma
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — *Bankers Trust International Limited* — *Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)*
Banque de Commerce S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg — Banque du Benelux S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Générale du Phénix
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Cazenove & Co. — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — La Compagnie Financière — Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Chimique — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit du Nord
Credito Italiano — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Delbrück & Co. — Den Norske Creditbank — DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — — *Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft*
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Eurocapital S.A. — Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia Europea Intermobiliare
European Banking Company Limited — Finacor — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
GEFINA International Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Groupement de Banques Cantonales — Groupement de Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited — Hardy-Sloman Bank GmbH — Hessische Landesbank — Girozentrale — — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft — Interunion-Banque — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
The Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Frères & Cie. — Lloyds Bank International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — New Japan Securities Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. — Salomon Brothers — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Centrale de Banque — Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Privée de Gestion Financière — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken — Trinkaus & Burkhardt — Union Bank of Finland Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises — U.B.A.F. — United International Bank Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co. — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited — Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

$ 46,700,000

Six year Loan Facility

Empresa Nacional del Uranio S.A. (ENUSA)

managed by

Banque Internationale pour le
Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire
International Nuclear Credit Bank – BIFEN-INCB
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
and
Wells Fargo Limited

co-managed by

Banco Arabe Español, S.A.
Banco de Vizcaya
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Midland & International Banks Limited

and provided by

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banco Arabe Español, S.A.
Banco de Vizcaya
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne
Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited
Midland & International Banks Limited
Morgan & Cie S.A.
The Royal Bank of Canada (France)
Saudi International Bank
Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited
Standard Chartered Bank AG, Zurich
Toronto Dominion Bank
Wells Fargo Limited
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Österreichische Länderbank A.G.
Sofis Limited
UBAF Bank Limited
Banque Belge pour l'Industrie, SA
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)

Special Refinancing Facility
provided by

Banque Internationale pour le
Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire
International Nuclear Credit Bank – BIFEN-INCB
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Morgan & Cie S.A.

Agent Bank
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Vol. Aug	Last Aug	Close N.Y.
P	20	71	5⅝	a	a	a	a	25⅝
Hos	30	a	a	80	9-16	11	1⅛	26¼
Hol	35	a	a	10	1-16	5	7-16	26¼
P	25	a	a	5	3	a	a	26⅝
P	30	94	1-16	39	½	a	a	26⅝
er	35	39	13-16	14	2⅛	8	3½	34⅝
ar	40	66	1-16	11	11-16	17	1½	34⅝
ar	45	1	1-16	1	⅜	39	⅜	34⅝
Dk	15	1	3⅝	3	4	a	a	18⅝
Dk	20	93	⅛	102	13-16	65	1⅜	18⅝
OK	25	a	a	1	3-16	b	b	18⅝
	35	72	3⅝	b	b	b	b	38½
	40	218	11-16	217	2⅝	119	3¼	38½
	45	149	1-16	234	⅜	105	1⅜	38½
C	25	41	6	1	8	a	a	30⅝
C	30	79	1⅝	27	2⅛	5	2½	30⅝
C	35	35	1-16	48	⅜	3	1¼	30⅝
	60	250	¼	41	1⅞	78	2⅛	57
	70	42	4⅝	23	6⅝	a	a	74⅝
	80	152	3-16	48	1 11-16	29	2⅜	74⅝
	90	2	1-16	27	⅛	8	b	74⅝
	25	209	3-16	65	⅛	60	1⅛	23½
	20	a	a	38	3-16	185	1⅛	23½
Ed	30	22	5-16	29	⅜	5	1⅛	29⅝
Ed	35	a	a	a	a	80	⅛	29⅝
ala	20	245	4⅛	62	4⅝	6	4	24⅝
ala	25	1348	½	486	1 11-16	289	2½	24⅝
Dyn	45	a	a	2	12	b	b	56
Dyn	50	54	6½	32	8¼	a	a	56
Dyn	60	88	7-16	102	2 11-16	147	4	56
Utah	38⅝	3	14	a	a	b	b	b
Utah	46⅝	32	6⅞	a	a	2	8¼	b
Utah	53⅝	221	9-16	a	a	a	a	b
Fd	30	45	1 11-16	13	2	10	2⅝	31⅞
Fd	35	5	1-16	2	⅜	7	11-16	31⅞
el	80	210	⅜	299	3⅞	39	5	76⅝
el	90	38	1-16	374	⅜	81	2 1-16	76⅝
el	100	a	a	28	⅛	157	⅝	76⅝
el	110	a	a	1	1-16	b	b	76⅝
nos	10	56	2⅝	28	2⅞	65	3	12⅝
nos	15	70	1-16	150	5-16	167	9-16	12⅝
well	40	183	5½	36	6⅞	4	7⅜	45⅝
well	45	891	1⅛	324	3⅜	84	4⅛	45⅝
well	50	294	3-16	313	1⅛	111	2 1-16	45⅝
Flv	20	27	⅝	10	1⅛	71	15-16	19¼
Flv	25	2	1-16	47	5-16	10	11-16	19¼
lanv	25	351	4⅛	268	4⅞	14	5⅜	29⅝
lanv	30	339	9-16	433	1⅛	202	2⅛	29⅝
lanv	35	22	1-16	112	⅜	111	⅝	29⅝
IC	15	a	a	1	4⅛	a	a	19⅛
IC	20	15	⅜	5	1⅛	9	2⅛	19⅛
ell	50	73	16¼	a	a	a	a	66⅝
ell	55	28	11¼	43	11½	b	b	66⅝
ell	60	378	6⅜	131	6 ¾	97	6⅝	66⅝
ell	65	b	b	110	2½	55	3⅝	66⅝
ell	70	b	b	98	⅜	35	1⅜	66⅝
emi	25	2951	5-16	2669	1 5-16	1069	2⅛	22⅝
emi	30	1618	1-16	2491	½	1315	1	22⅝
emi	35	21	1-16	319	⅛	b	b	22⅝
emi	40	56	1-16	99	⅛	b	b	22⅝
	45	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅝
l	15	13	10⅝	34	10½	a	a	25⅝
l	20	339	1½	249	5⅝	114	6⅝	25⅝
l	25	619	1	542	2⅛	334	3	25⅝
ythn	50	48	7⅝	10	8⅝	a	a	57½
ythn	60	103	⅜	23	2⅛	11	3⅝	57½
ythn	70	a	a	1	⅛	b	b	57½
nlds	60	17	4⅞	14	5⅞	a	a	64⅝
nlds	70	7	1-16	31	⅝	16	1 3-16	64⅝
mb	53⅝	48	5	b	b	b	b	b
mb n	60	b	b	38	2⅛	a	a	57⅞
mb	66⅝	128	1-16	328	⅜	a	a	b
ylin	15	76	1⅛	82	2⅜	51	2⅞	16⅝
ylin	20	16	1-16	121	⅜	48	⅜	16⅝
ithn	15	75	1⅜	66	1⅞	16	1⅞	16⅝
Ind	45	1	21	b	b	b	b	55⅝
Ind	50	7	6⅝	5	6¼	16	6	55⅝
Ind	55	41	1⅛	26	2⅝	12	3⅝	55⅝
Ind	60	189	1-16	41	15-16	15	1 7-16	55
Glf	25	5	6⅝	a	a	a	a	31⅛
Glf	30	20	1⅝	a	a	19	3¼	31⅝
Glf	35	16	1-16	48	⅜	b	b	31⅝
A L	20	99	2⅜	45	3⅝	5	4⅜	22⅝
Walt	30	2	4⅞	a	a	b	b	34⅝

Option & price		Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Vol. Aug	Last Aug	Close
J Walt	35	55	⅝	31	2¼	25	3	34⅝
J Walt	40	13	1-16	23	9-16	34	1¼	34⅝
Willms	20	99	3⅝	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	23⅝
Willms	25	662	⅛	163	15-16	61	1½	23⅝
U A L	25	514	⅛	478	1	281	1⅝	22
U A L	30	67	1-16	271	⅛	156	⅜	22⅝
U Tech	35	145	1⅝	102	2⅝	63	3⅞	36⅛
U Tech	40	413	⅛	243	13-16	65	1⅝	36⅛

Option & price		Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Close
Alcoa	50	44	3¼	a	a	2	5⅝	53¼
Alcoa	60	40	⅜	12	1⅝	1	2⅛	53¼
Am Tel	60	38	3½	61	3⅞	10	4⅜	63¼
Am Tel	65	131	9-16	138	1⅛	9	1⅜	63¼
Atl R	45	2	10	b	b	b	b	54⅝
Atl R	50	115	5½	91	6⅝	24	7½	54⅝
Atl R	60	129	⅜	37	1⅞	52	2 9-16	54⅝
Avon	40	98	5⅝	43	6⅛	b	b	45⅝
Avon	45	324	3½	257	5½	58	4⅜	45⅝
Avon	50	532	⅜	168	1½	140	2 3-16	45⅝
BankAm	25	78	2	75	2⅜	a	a	26
BankAm	30	283	⅛	144	11-16	51	1	26
Beth S	35	32	2⅜	a	a	2	4	37⅛
Beth S	40	185	7-16	86	15-16	18	1⅜	37⅛
Beth S	45	197	⅛	b	b	b	b	37⅝
Bruns	15	206	2 5-16	14	2⅞	14	3¼	17⅛
Bruns	20	291	⅜	68	11-16	38	1	17⅛
Burl N	40	2	3⅞	a	a	a	a	42⅝
Burl N	45	10	⅜	7	1⅝	24	2¼	42⅝
Burl N	50	80	3-16	b	b	b	b	42⅝
Citicp	25	27	5⅝	a	a	b	b	30½
Citicp	30	359	1⅛	206	2½	205	3¼	30½
Citicp	35	349	5-16	147	⅜	88	1 5-16	30½
Citicp	40	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	30½
Delta	35	25	3	37	3⅝	12	5⅝	36⅝
Delta	40	66	½	78	1 7-16	115	2½	36⅝
Delta	45	10	⅛	b	b	b	b	36⅝
Dow Ch	35	3	3⅝	a	a	a	a	38
Dow Ch	40	392	1 5-16	116	2⅝	43	3	38
Dow Ch	45	177	⅛	77	13-16	48	1⅜	38
Dow Ch	50	4	⅛	b	b	b	b	38
Eas Kd	80	1309	2¼	404	4	146	5½	76
Eas Kd	90	330	⅜	416	1 5-16	272	2⅝	76
Eas Kd	100	51	⅛	b	b	b	b	76
Exxon	45	2	8¼	1	8½	b	b	53¼
Exxon	50	75	3⅝	28	4	a	a	53¼
Exxon	55	194	11-16	85	1 7-16	28	2	53¼
Exxon	60	53	⅛	26	⅜	b	b	53¼
F N M	15	48	1½	20	1⅝	14	1⅞	16½
F N M	20	10	⅛	34	3-16	a	a	16½
Fluor	35	80	1⅜	70	2⅝	32	3⅝	34½
Fluor	40	129	7-16	46	1	20	1⅝	34½
Fluor	45	153	⅛	b	b	b	b	34½
Ford	50	63	10¼	41	11	b	b	60⅝
Ford	60	233	2⅞	89	3⅞	7	4⅜	60⅝
Gen El	50	159	4⅛	30	5⅛	4	6⅛	52⅝
Gen El	55	227	1¼	94	2 3-16	b	b	52⅝
Gen El	60	112	⅛	38	11-16	15	1 3-16	52⅝
G M	60	57	14⅝	b	b	b	b	74⅝
G M	70	480	5⅜	73	6½	28	7½	74⅝
G M	80	588	13-16	218	1⅜	10	2⅝	74⅝
Gt Wst	20	60	2 7-16	34	3	3	3⅝	21⅝
Gt Wst	25	182	⅜	7	⅞	3	1 5-16	21⅝
Glf Wn	15	89	2 13-16	89	3¼	26	3⅝	17⅝
Glf Wn	20	351	¼	222	⅝	59	1	17⅝
Halbtn	50	13	7⅝	a	a	a	a	55½
Halbtn	60	174	1⅝	24	3	2	4	55½
Halbtn	70	8	3-16	35	⅜	25	1	55½
Homstk	30	22	6⅝	12	7⅜	b	b	36⅝
Homstk	35	86	2⅝	16	3⅞	7	4½	36⅝
Homstk	40	161	11-16	133	1⅜	35	2⅝	36⅝
Hou OM	30	32	27⅜	6	27⅜	b	b	57
Hou OM	35	11	22¼	32	23⅝	b	b	57
Hou OM	40	156	18	47	19¼	b	b	57
Hou OM	45	256	13½	113	15⅛	b	b	57
Hou OM	50	506	9⅝	290	12	109	14	57
Hou OM	60	1037	4½	359	6⅝	195	8½	57
I N A	40	12	4⅛	1	4⅛	a	a	42⅝
I N A	45	17	13-16	4	1⅜	5	2⅜	42⅝
I N A	50	5	⅛	a	a	b	b	42⅝
I B M	260	2367	20½	258	27⅛	27	31½	272½
I B M	280	3245	8	814	14	205	19	272½
In Har	25	130	6½	2	6⅝	b	b	31⅝
In Har	30	231	2	73	2⅝	56	3¼	31⅝
In Har	35	44	5-16	73	⅜	31	1 1-16	31⅝
In Min	35	54	4⅛	a	a	a	a	39⅝
In Min	40	158	1	45	1⅝	13	2⅛	39⅝
In Pap	50	1	8½	a	a	a	a	58⅝
In Pap	60	110	2⅛	21	3½	8	4¼	58⅝
In Pap	70	12	3-16	6	⅜	b	b	58⅝
I T T	25	47	9	b	b	b	b	34
I T T	30	286	4	52	4½	90	5	34
John J	70	165	1⅝	35	3	22	4½	66⅞
John J	80	158	3-16	101	7-16	18	1 1-16	66⅞
John J	90	a	a	77	⅛	b	b	66⅞
Kenn C	25	19	4¼	97	5⅛	b	b	28¼
Kenn C	30	71	1¼	287	2 1-16	75	2⅜	28¼
Kenn C	35	39	⅛	108	⅜	131	1 3-16	28¼
Kerr M	70	86	3⅜	15	5⅜	4	7	70¼
Kerr M	80	57	½	24	1⅜	a	a	70¼
Kresge	35	218	2 5-16	80	3½	141	4⅛	36
Kresge	40	347	⅜	157	1 7-16	41	2⅛	36
Kresge	45	96	3-16	59	½	b	b	36
Loews	25	2	11⅛	a	a	b	b	35⅞
Loews	30	142	6¼	8	7	b	b	35⅞
Loews	35	172	2 9-16	92	3½	34	4⅜	35⅞
Loews	40	54	⅜	121	1 5-16	13	2	35⅞
Mc Don	50	551	1⅛	80	2⅝	25	3⅜	45⅞
Mc Don	60	128	⅛	104	½	b	b	45⅞
Mc Don	45	267	3½	105	4⅜	28	5⅝	45⅞
Merck	60	274	1⅝	85	3	14	4⅝	57
Merck	70	173	3-16	113	11-16	62	1½	57
Merck	80	45	1-16	72	3-16	b	b	57
M M M	50	101	2½	20	3⅝	3	5½	51
M M M	60	33	¼	139	⅜	10	1½	51
M M M	70	31	1-16	b	b	b	b	51
Monsan	80	56	2⅝	6	4⅜	10	6⅝	78⅝
Monsan	90	139	⅜	31	1 1-16	6	2 1-16	78⅝
N C R	30	53	7½	2	6⅞	b	b	37¼
N C R	35	567	3⅜	168	4¼	54	4½	37¼
N C R	40	275	1	83	1¼	65	2⅝	37¼
Nw Air	25	96	2⅛	4	2⅞	6	3⅝	26
Nw Air	30	182	½	39	15-16	21	1 5-16	26
Nw Air	35	116	⅛	b	b	b	b	26
Pennz	30	29	5½	3	6⅝	a	a	35
Pennz	35	186	1 11-16	12	2 11-16	40	3¼	35
Pepsi	70	16	3⅜	a	a	a	a	71⅝
Pepsi	80	30	9-16	6	1⅝	11	2⅝	71⅝
Pepsi	90	7	⅛	a	a	b	b	71⅝
Polar	35	1315	2 1-16	293	3⅛	372	4	33⅞
Polar	40	1688	⅜	557	1 7-16	155	2	33⅞
Polar	45	304	⅛	b	b	b	b	33⅞
R C A	20	304	7⅜	3	7½	b	b	27½
R C A	25	353	2 ⅜	85	3⅜	10	3⅞	27½
R C A	30	135	⅜	160	15-16	78	1⅜	27½
Sears	60	112	4⅛	50	5⅜	60	6	62½
Sears	70	448	½	196	1 5-16	52	1⅞	62½
Sperry	35	4	5	a	a	1	6⅝	38⅝
Sperry	40	101	1 9-16	30	2½	11	3⅝	38⅝
Sperry	45	6	7-16	55	1	b	b	38⅝
Sperry	50	3	⅛	b	b	b	b	38⅝
Syntex	20	147	2 9-16	59	3¼	107	3¼	21½
Syntex	25	445	½	256	1⅛	101	1⅜	21½
Syntex	30	44	⅛	b	b	b	b	21½
Tesoro	10	15	6⅝	a	a	b	b	16¼
Tesoro	15	6851	15-16	174	2 5-16	109	2⅝	16¼
Tesoro	20	571	¼	262	½	76	11-16	16¼
Tex In	90	551	3	475	5	44	7¼	85
Tex In	100	657	⅜	302	2	140	3⅜	85
Tex In	110	235	¼	120	⅜	b	b	85
Tex In	120	55	1-16	b	b	b	b	85
Upjohn	35	89	1⅛	161	2⅜	56	3¼	34⅝
Upjohn	40	115	⅜	91	⅞	94	1 5-16	34⅝
Upjohn	45	41	⅛	b	b	b	b	34⅝
Weyerh	40	3	2⅝	1	3⅜	2	4¼	41⅝
Weyerh	45	72	9-16	8	1 7-16	23	7⅞	41⅝
Weyerh	50	26	⅛	a	a	b	b	41⅝
Xerox	50	566	4⅝	202	6½	189	7¾	53¼
Xerox	60	1219	⅞	631	2	291	3	53¼
Xerox	70	172	⅛	631	2	291	3	53¼

Total volume 87,433 Open interest 1,286,513
a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Vol. Aug	Last Aug	Close N.Y.
A M F	15	a	a	a	a	40	7⅝	22⅝
A M F	20	431	2½	193	2⅝	69	3⅛	22⅝
A M F	25	37	1-16	77	7-16	160	11-16	22⅝
A S A	15	26	4½	20	5	b	b	19⅝
A S A	20	226	9-16	74	1⅛	133	2⅛	19⅝
A S A	25	69	1-16	77	7-16	21	13-16	19⅝
Avnet	15	33	3⅜	46	3½	13	3⅝	18¼
Avnet	20	374	⅛	24	11-16	36	1⅛	18¼
Caterp	50	b	b	6	3⅛	3	4	51⅞
Caterp	55	8	3-16	14	1⅛	5	2⅛	51⅞
Con Ed	20	247	2⅜	176	2 13-16	92	2 11-16	22⅝
Con Ed	25	b	b	131	3-16	184	5-16	22⅝
Dr Pep	15	115	1-16	26	7-16	71	11-16	13½
Dr Pep	20	a	a	27	⅛	b	b	13½
El Pas	15	669	1	418	1 3-16	193	1⅜	16
Fleetw	15	204	⅞	159	1 11-16	97	2⅛	15½
Fleetw	20	52	1-16	171	⅜	135	⅜	15½
Grace	25	57	5⅜	58	6	70	6	30¾
Grace	30	339	11-16	151	1 5-16	115	1 13-16	30¾
La Pac	10	15	6¼	15	6½	b	b	16⅛
La Pac	14⅝	8	1 11-16	b	b	b	b	16⅛
La Pac	15	78	1¼	57	2 3-16	41	2⅜	16⅛
La Pac	19⅝	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	16⅛
La Pac	20	35	1-16	50	½	6	13-16	16⅛
MGIC	15	41	4⅝	25	4⅝	15	5¼	19½
MGIC	20	196	⅜	133	1⅜	79	2 3-16	19½
N Dist	20	a	a	2	5	a	a	24⅝
N Dist	25	53	⅜	75	1	15	1⅜	24⅝
Nort S	19½	5	7-16	a	a	b	b	19⅝
Nort S	20	a	a	4	11-16	2	1¼	19⅝
Nort S	25	a	a	a	a	2	¼	19⅝
Penney	45	95	13-16	58	2½	15	3½	44
Penney	50	12	1-16	35	⅜	24	1⅜	44
Penney	55	a	a	24	5-16	a	a	44
Penney	60	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	44
Phil P	50	13	11¼	a	a	b	b	61¼
Phil P	60	76	1⅜	22	3⅛	7	4¼	61¼
Phil P	70	a	a	a	a	9	15-16	61¼
Res OG	10	30	9⅝	4	9⅝	b	b	19¾
Res OG	15	485	4⅝	204	5	13	5⅜	19¾
Res OG	20	2057	⅞	834	2⅛	314	2 11-16	19¾
Searle	10	15	2¼	61	2 7-16	44	2⅞	12⅝
Searle	15	28	1-16	112	¼	126	9-16	12⅝
Simp P	10	6	4⅛	10	4¼	a	a	14¼
Simp P	15	338	⅜	632	1 1-16	186	1½	14¼
Simp P	20	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	14¼
Sterlg	15	10	¾	19	1 5-16	20	1 11-16	15¾
Sterlg	20	a	a	11	⅛	17	5-16	15¾
Tennco	30	16	6⅝	10	6½	19	6⅝	36⅛
Tennco	35	133	1 9-16	84	2 5-16	45	2⅝	36⅛
Tennco	40	268	1-16	34	⅜	42	11-16	36⅛
Tiger	10	70	1⅜	11	2¼	23	2⅝	11¾
Tiger	15	7	1-16	37	⅜	21	9-16	11¾
Zenith	25	195	⅜	167	1⅛	39	1⅞	23⅞
Zenith	30	40	1-16	79	¼	65	9-16	23⅞
Zenith	35	3	1-16	45	1-16	b	b	23⅞

Option & price		Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Close
Aetna	25	6	6½	b	b	b	b	31
Aetna	30	37	2¼	15	3¼	33	4	31
Aetna	35	121	7-16	63	1 1-16	37	1½	31
Am Cya	25	6	3½	19	3⅞	7	4	28⅝
Am Cya	30	80	⅜	84	13-16	25	1⅛	28⅝
Am Hom	25	a	a	15	4⅝	a	a	28⅛
Am Hom	30	41	11-16	54	1¼	1	1⅞	28⅛
Am Hom	35	12	⅛	a	a	b	b	28⅛
Asarco	15	139	4¼	87	4⅝	15	4⅝	19¼
Asarco	20	389	13-16	216	1⅜	178	1⅜	19¼
Beat F	25	58	2⅜	10	2⅝	42	2⅞	26⅝
Beat F	30	a	a	a	a	20	⅝	26⅝
Burrgh	70	94	7⅜	38	9⅜	46	11	75¼
Burrgh	80	329	2 7-16	84	4½	49	5⅞	75¼
Burrgh	90	167	9-16	95	1 5-16	39	2¼	75¼
Burrgh	100	11	⅛	b	b	b	b	75¼
Burrgh	110	36	1-16	b	b	b	b	75¼
Chase	25	133	6⅛	34	6⅝	b	b	31⅝
Chase	30	506	2 1-16	151	2⅝	63	2⅞	31⅝
Chase	35	211	¼	205	9-16	284	⅜	31⅝
C Tel	15	a	a	19	2⅛	20	2 5-16	16¾
C Tel	20	8	⅛	19	3-16	3	5-16	16¾
Deere	25	a	a	14	3½	a	a	27⅝
Deere	30	30	7-16	31	⅞	23	1 3-16	27⅝
Deere	35	2	⅛	5	¼	b	b	27⅝
Dig Eq	45	622	4¼	272	5⅜	95	6⅝	46⅛
Dig Eq	46⅝	126	3⅛	79	4⅝	b	b	46⅛
Dig Eq	50	944	1 13-16	456	3⅝	73	4¼	46⅛
Dig Eq	53⅝	432	⅜	215	1⅞	b	b	46⅛
Dig Eq	56⅝	195	½	b	b	b	b	46⅛
Dig Eq	60	140	5-16	193	13-16	146	1⅛	46⅛
Disney	38⅞	51	4¼	6	5¼	b	b	41¼
Disney	40	260	3⅛	75	4⅜	30	5½	41¼
Disney	43⅝	244	1½	68	2⅜	b	b	41¼
Disney	45	357	1⅛	197	2¼	50	3	41¼
Disney	48½	368	⅝	83	1⅜	b	b	41¼
Disney	50	219	⅜	205	⅞	b	b	41¼
Disney	58¼	168	1-16	b	b	b	b	41¼
du Pnt	120	86	11⅛	41	13⅝	b	b	128¾
du Pnt	130	185	4⅝	47	7¼	3	9	128¾
du Pnt	140	113	1¼	46	3	66	4¾	128¾
Fst Ch	14¼	22	1⅜	b	b	b	b	15⅛
Fst Ch	15	10	1	26	1 7-16	35	1 13-16	15⅛
Fst Ch	19	40	¼	b	b	b	b	15⅛
Fst Ch	20	1	⅛	39	7-16	2	⅝	15⅛
G Tel	25	50	5½	5	5¼	b	b	30¼
G Tel	30	73	⅜	63	1⅛	17	1½	30¼
G Tel	35	15	1-16	1	⅛	104	¼	30¼
Gillet	25	12	2⅜	4	3½	a	a	27⅝
Gillet	30	27	7-16	26	13-16	5	1	27⅝
Goodyr	20	24	2⅝	5	3¼	a	a	22¼
Goodyr	25	38	⅛	37	7-16	44	13-16	22¼
Greyhd	15	94	⅜	143	1 1-16	146	1 3-16	15½
Greyhd	20	26	1-16	b	b	b	b	15½
Gulf O	25	43	5	6	5	9	5⅝	30⅝
Gulf O	30	198	15-16	84	1 7-16	39	1⅜	30⅝
Hercul	25	21	1⅛	7	2	11	2⅝	25
Hercul	30	20	3-16	55	⅝	a	a	25
H F C	11	20	5½	a	a	b	b	20¼
H F C	20	92	⅜	82	1 3-16	41	1 9-16	20¼
H F C	25	5	⅛	20	¼	40	⅜	20¼
Lilly	40	14	3½	6	4½	40	5⅝	42⅝
Lilly	45	69	1 3-16	19	2¼	71	3⅛	42⅝
Lilly	50	a	a	22	⅞	4	1½	42⅝
Lilly	60	a	a	1	¼	b	b	42⅝
Merril	20	459	2 15-16	124	3½	118	4	22¼
Merril	25	725	11-16	400	1¼	155	1⅜	22¼
Merril	30	116	3-16	b	b	b	b	22¼
Mesa P	25	13	12⅛	b	b	b	b	36⅞
Mesa P	30	103	7⅞	87	8½	b	b	36⅞
Mesa P	35	156	4¼	11	5⅝	24	6⅛	36⅞
Mesa P	40	304	1 11-16	53	2 13-16	30	3⅝	36⅞
Motrla	45	11	6½	2	7⅜	b	b	51
Motrla	50	42	3	7	4½	2	5⅞	51
Motrla	60	a	a	3	15-16	6	1½	51
Pfizer	25	38	2⅝	19	2 11-16	4	3⅜	26⅝
Pfizer	30	42	5-16	48	⅝	19	1	26⅝
Phelps	40	48	⅜	2	1¼	6	1⅞	37⅝
Phelps	45	3	1-16	b	b	b	b	37⅝
Ph Mor	50	7	6⅛	a	a	a	a	56
Ph Mor	60	22	⅞	69	2	8	2⅜	56
Pitney	15	3	4⅛	20	4½	20	5	18⅝
Pitney	20	190	9-16	224	1⅛	150	1 7-16	18⅝
Proc G	90	46	1⅜	7	2⅜	22	3⅝	86½
Proc G	100	20	⅛	17	11-16	b	b	86½
Rite A	15	34	1 3-16	23	1⅜	18	2 1-16	15
Rite A	20	12	⅛	44	7-16	22	⅜	15
St Cal	35	191	7¼	2	7⅜	b	b	42½
St Cal	40	436	2 9-16	94	3	45	3½	42½
St Cal	45	81	7-16	37	13-16	25	1¼	42½
T R W	35	57	2 11-16	a	a	a	a	36⅛
T R W	40	111	1-16	21	13-16	2	2 1-16	36⅛
Tandy	30	124	9⅜	b	b	b	b	39
Tandy	35	133	5	52	5⅝	b	b	39
Tandy	40	224	1⅞	125	3	10	3⅞	39
Tandy	45	541	½	346	1⅛	49	2	39
Texaco	25	174	4¼	34	4¼	63	4¼	29¼
Texaco	30	294	9-16	627	⅜	288	1 3-16	29¼
U Carb	50	27	8¼	a	a	2	10⅜	58
U Carb	60	111	1 5-16	34	2⅜	25	3⅜	58
U S St	45	57	1 13-16	57	2⅞	4	3⅞	45⅛
U S St	50	90	½	25	1 5-16	19	2	45⅛
U S St	55	10	⅛	5	7-16	b	b	45⅛
Wrn Lm	25	6	4	16	4⅛	b	b	28⅞
Wrn Lm	30	36	11-16	5	1 5-16	2	1⅞	28⅞
Wrn Lm	35	5	⅛	a	a	10	½	28⅞
Westng	15	119	3¼	25	3½	19	3⅜	18
Westng	20	624	7-16	404	13-16	b	b	18

Total volume 38,390 Open interest 843,407
a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

The Northern Trust Bank

The Northern Trust Company • Established 1889 • Member F.D.I.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1976

THE DIRECTORS

JOHN A. BARR
Dean Emeritus
Graduate School of Management
Northwestern University

KARL D. BAYS
Chairman
American Hospital Supply Corporation

SILAS S. CATHCART
Chairman
Illinois Tool Works Inc.

ALBERT B. DICK III
Chairman
A. B. Dick Company

WESLEY M. DIXON, JR.
President
G. D. Searle & Co.

EDWARD S. DONNELL
Chairman
Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated

DOUGLAS R. FULLER
Retired Vice Chairman
Nortrust Corporation
The Northern Trust Company

CHARLES W. LAKE, JR.
Chairman and President
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company

WILLIAM G. MITCHELL
Chairman of the Board
Beatrice Foods Co.

JOHN S. REED
Chairman
Santa Fe Industries, Inc.

GILBERT H. SCRIBNER, JR.
President
Scribner & Co.

EDWARD BYRON SMITH
Chairman of the Board
Nortrust Corporation
The Northern Trust Company

HAROLD BYRON SMITH, JR.
President
Illinois Tool Works Inc.

E. NORMAN STAUB
Vice Chairman
Nortrust Corporation
The Northern Trust Company

PHILIP W. K. SWEET, JR.
President
Nortrust Corporation
The Northern Trust Company

OMER G. VOSS
Executive Vice President
International Harvester Company

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 486,447,000
Securities:	
U. S. Government	574,870,000
Federal Agency and Other	9,864,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	359,886,000
Trading Account	113,936,000
Money Market:	
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell	208,875,000
Other Domestic	87,857,000
Foreign Offices	472,588,000
Loans	1,329,822,000
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	*(24,601,000)*
Direct Lease Financing	24,296,000
Buildings and Equipment	85,967,000
Other Assets	75,279,000
TOTAL	$3,805,086,000

LIABILITIES	
Deposits:	
Demand	$1,133,431,000
Savings	810,542,000
Other Time	386,884,000
Foreign Offices	648,642,000
Total Deposits	$2,979,499,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowings	474,836,000
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	60,261,000
Other Liabilities	19,321,000
Long-Term Notes	50,000,000
Total Liabilities	$3,583,917,000

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Capital Stock—$20 Par Value	$ 66,000,000
Surplus	74,000,000
Undivided Profits	56,169,000
Reserve for Contingencies	25,000,000
Total Stockholder's Equity	$ 221,169,000
TOTAL	$3,805,086,000

The Northern Trust Company
Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nortrust Corporation
Main Offices: 50 South La Salle Street at Monroe
Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000
Banking Corner at the Northern Building: 125 South Wacker
at Adams, Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000
Bond Representative Office: New York
International Offices: London, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands

The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation: New York
Northern Trust Interamerican Bank: Miami
Wholly-owned subsidiaries of The Northern Trust Company

London Branch, 38 Lombard Street, London E.C. 3, England
Phone: 623-1101 Telex—884641 NORTRUST LDN

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Aktiebolaget SKF

8% Debentures Due 1987

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL — THE BANK OF BERMUDA Limited
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES — BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERGEN BANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS — CAZENOVE & CO. — CHASE MANHATTAN Limited
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CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEUTSCHE UNIONBANK GmBH — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
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HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
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KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
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SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — PKBANKEN — PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited — SCANDINAVIAN BANK Limited
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SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) (R.A.S. GROUP) — SOCIETE GENERALE
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Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK (AP) N.Y. Bonds last for the week:	
Int-Am Dev. Bank.	
IAm 8⅝s95	103
IAm 8s85	102.16
IAm 9s01	104.16
... World Bank ...	
IntBk 4¼s79	94.16
IntBk 4¼s80	91
IntBk 5⅝s93	79.20
IntBk 6½s94	84.16
IntBk 6⅝s94	80
IntBk 8⅝s95	102
IntBk 8½s96	99
IntBk8.3s80	103.8
IntBk 8.6s85	104
IntBk 8.35s90	103.20
InBk 8.85s85	106
IntBk 8s81	103¼
InBk 8.85s01	104 15-16
Corporation Bonds	
ARA 4⅝s96	69½
ATO 4⅝s87	66¼
AbbtL 6⅛93	89¾
AbbtL 7⅝s96	96
AddM 9⅝95	100
AetnCr 9⅜86	105
AirRe 3⅞s87	98
AirR 3⅞s87r	96½
AlaBnc 8s99	100½
AlaB 9½s84	105½
AlaP 9s2000	101
AlaP 8½s01	96½
AlaP 7⅞s02	88¾
AlaP 7¾s02	87¾
AlaP 8⅞s03	99½
AlaP 8¼s03	91
AlaP 9¾s04	105⅝
AlaP 10⅞s05	109½
AlaP 10½s05	109⅝
Ala 8⅞s06	99⅝
Alaska 6s96	86¾
Alexn 5½s96	60
AllgL 4s81	87
AllnGp 6s87	78⅝
AllnG 11½s94	122¼
AldCh 3⅞s78	98
AldCh 5.2s91	79½
AldCh 6.4s93	90½
AldCh 8⅝s83	104⅛
AlldPd 7s84	79½
AldSu 5⅝s87	55
Alcoa 4¼s82	87¼
Alcoa 3⅞s83	82
Alcoa 5¼s91	105
Alcoa 6s92	87⅛
Alcoa 9s95	105⅝
Alco 7.45s96	95
AluCa 4½s80	93½
AluCa 9½s95	102⅜
AMAX 8s86	100
AMAX 8½s84	106
Amerce 5s92	72
AHes 6⅜96	84⅛
AFoP 4.8s87	75
AFoP 4.8s87r	74¼
AForP 5s30	64⅝
AAirFil 6s90	94½
AAirl 4¼s92	60
AAirln 11s88	108½
AAirl 10⅞s88	108⅝
AAirln 10s89	104¼
ABrnd 5⅞s92	84⅝
ABrnd 9⅝s79	106⅛
ABrnd 8⅞s85	102¼
ABdt 9.35s00	109¾
ACan 3¾s88	75
ACan 4¾s90	77½
ACan 6s97	82½
ACeM 6¼91	59¾
ACred 8⅞s86	103
AExC 9½s82	107½
AExC 8⅛s85	103½
AExC 8⅛s86	104½
AFlet 6⅝s78	99⅝
AGnln 6½s94	103½
AHoist 4⅝92	117
AHoist 5⅝s93	92
AHosp 5⅝s99	107½
AInvt 8⅞s89	93
AMF 4¼s81	88
AMedcp 5s97	66

Bonds	Last Price
AmMot 6s88	61¼
ASmel 4⅝88	69
AmStr 9⅞s90	107
AmStr 9⅝s01	105
ASug 5.3s93	74½
ASu 5.3s93r	73
ATT 2¾s80	89½
ATT 2¾s82	85⅛
ATT 3¼s84	78⅛
ATT 4⅝s85	83
ATT 4⅝s85r	81¾
ATT 2⅝s86	70
ATT 2⅞s87	71¼
ATT 3⅞s90	70⅝
ATT 8⅝s2000	107
ATT 7s01	91
ATT 6½s79	99¾
ATT 7⅛s03	92¼
ATT 8.80s05	107
ATT 7⅛s82	102½
ATT 8⅝s07	105⅝
Ames 10s95	99
Amfac 5¼94	66
AMP 8⅝s85	105
Ampx 5½94	61
Anhs 5.45s91	82
ApcoO 5¼81	95¾
AppP 7¼s79	100
AppP 11⅛s83	109½
AppP 11s82	109¼
Arco 8.70s81	104½
Arco 8s82	102½
Arco 8⅝s83	103½
Arco 8s84	102
Arco 7⅞s823	100⅛
Arco 7⅞86	101⅛
Aristr 9½89	95
ArlP 7.45o2	91
ArizP 9½s82	105⅝
ArizP 9.8s80	106⅝
ArizP 10⅝00	112¾
ArlnRlt 5s86	55
Armr 5s84	84¼
Armr 5s84r	84⅝
ArRub 4½s87	72⅝
ArRub 8⅝96	98
Ash 6.15s92	85¼
AshlO 4¾93	84⅝
Ash 8.8s2000	102
AshOil 10s00	108
AsCp 8½s77	100⅛
AsCp 9¼90	101¾
AsCp 8⅝81	102
AsInv 5¼77	99¾
AsInv 4½s83	84
AsInv 4⅞84	79⅛
AsInv 4⅞s85	77⅝
AsInv 7⅞s88	90
Atchsn 4s95	63
Atlco 6⅝82	56¼
AtlC 4.95s88	73⅝
AtRf 8⅝2000	103½
ARf 7.7s2000	95½
AvcoC 5½93	63⅝
AvcoC 7½93	77⅞
AvcoC 9⅝01	113½
AvcoF 6⅞87	86½
AvcoF 7⅞89	93½
AvcoF 9¼90	103½
AvcoF 9¼89	103
AvcoF 11s90	111
AvcoF 10½s	107⅝
AvcoF 9⅞s83	105⅝
AvcoF 8½s84	98⅝
BPNA 9s80	103¼
B&O 4s80	87⅝
B&O 4¼s95	57¾
BO 4½s10A	58½
B&O 4½s10f	61
B&O 7¼s77	102
B&O 6⅝s97	129⅝
BalGE 10s82	109
BalG 10⅛83	110
BalGE 9⅝05	109
BalGE 8⅝06	101¼
Bancoh 7s79	98⅝
BangP 5⅝92	75
BangP 8¼94	85⅛
BkCal 6½96	85
BkNY 6⅛94	99½
Banka 7⅞03	95⅝
Banka 8⅞05	105
Banka 8⅝01	105
BnkTr 8½99	98⅝
BaxL 4⅝s91	108
BaxL 4⅝s01	95
BecD 4½s88	86

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
BectD 5s89	80
BeecA 4⅝93	87½
Belco 4⅝s88	74⅛
Belden 8s90	108¼
BellCn 8⅝06	100⅛
BellPa 8⅝06	106
BellPa 6⅝79	100⅛
BellPa 7⅝12	91
BellPa 7s80	100⅛
BellPa 7⅝13	94½
BellPa 9⅝14	112
Bendx 9¼81	106
BenCp 8¼78	101
BenCp 6⅜77	100⅛
BenCp 7½96	94¼
BenCp 9⅝79	107
BenCp 8s01	100½
BenIF 5s77	99⅝
BenNJ 7⅝84	101
Berky 5⅝86	64½
BethSt 3⅜80	89⅝
BethSt 4½90	74
BethS 5.4s92	83
BethSt 6⅞99	94½
BetSt 9s2000	106½
BetSt 8.45o5	102
BethSt 8⅝01	102⅞
BobbB 5¼81	74½
BorW 7⅝s91	95⅝
BorW 8⅝86	103
vlBoM 6s70t	88½
vlBos 4½70f	32½
BosE 12½79	110⅝
Bnf 5⅝86xw	79½
Brnf 11⅛s87	105
Branf 10s86	104
BrkUn 4⅞83	82¼
BrkUn 9⅝95	104⅛
BrkUn 8⅝99	100⅛
BrkUn 9⅝85	106⅛
BrkUn 9⅝96	105⅛
BrwngF 10¼96	105
Brswk 4½81	87¼
Budd 5⅝94	95⅝
Budgtl 6s88	68½
Bulova 6s90	57
Burlind 5s91	89
BurNo 8½96	100⅛
BurNo 5⅝92	73½
BurN 8.6s99	102⅞
Burro 7⅝81	102¼
Butte 5½s88	102
CITF 7⅝81	100
CIT 8.85s82	105¼
CITF 9½95	108
CIT 7⅝86	101
CIT 9s91	105⅛
CMI 4¾s92	57
CNA 8½95	89
CabCF 8½s811	58
Caesr 12½90	101
CPc4s perp	47½
CarPL 7⅝02	95
CaroT 5⅝88	92
CaTl 9½2000	104⅛
CartH 7.9s82	101
Case 5½s90	76¼
CastlC 5⅝94	78¼
CatTr 5.3s92	83¾
CatTr 5s77	99 9-16
CatTr 6⅞92	95⅝
CatTr 8.6s99	102⅝
CatTr 8⅝82	104
CatT 5½2000	110¼
Cave 11½s00	105
Ceco 4.75s88	74½
Celanse 4s90	68
CTlUt 8.1s96	99⅝
CeTel 9⅝95	106
CenTel 8s96	100
Cent 7.85s97	88⅝
ChPap 4½84	95¼
ChrNY 7s79	99½
ChsBk 4⅝93	71½
ChsBk 8⅝86	103
ChsC 6½96	79⅞
ChsC 5.95s99	102½
ChMtg 7⅝78	83
ChMtg 6½96	47
ChMtg 7½83	64
Chelse 5¼93	61
Chelse 10s99	98
Chmlrn 9s94	102
CheNY 5s93	74½
ChNY 5⅝96	78¼
ChNY 6⅝80	98½
ChNY 7.8s82	102½
ChNY 8.4s99	100
C& 4½92	66⅝
ChO 3½96D	75½
CPoM 7¼12	90
CPoM 8⅝09	105½
CPoV 8⅝09	105
CPoVa 9¼15	110
CPWV 7¼13	92⅝
ChIBQ 3⅛85	90
CGfW 4s88	44⅛
CInL 4¼03	46
CMS 4½19f	30
CMSfP 5s55t	12½
CMSfP 5s55r	11½
CTH r12⅝94	29½
ChokF 4½87	72⅝
ChrCft 6s89	63
Chrysl 8⅞95	54½
Chryslr 8s98	86⅝
ChrsF 7⅝86	84⅝
ChF 8.35s91	92½
ChrF 7.7s92	87
ChrysF 7s79	98
ChryF 10s81	104⅞
ChryF 9½83	102
ChrysF 9s86	98⅝
Citicrp 6⅝79	100
Citicrp 4⅝80	78⅝
Citcp 5.95s89	100⅛
Citicrp 5⅝00	94
CitS 7.65s01	93¼
CtyInv 7½90	99
CtyInv 8s91	79
CtyInv 8⅞97	92
CtyInv 8½91	79½
CtyInv 9s96	86⅝
ClkE 7.85s91	94½
ClkE 10⅛79	107⅜
ClkEq 9⅝82	105⅝
ClevEl 2⅞85	68
ClevEl 7⅞90	93⅛
ClevEl 8⅝91	104⅛
ClevEl 8⅝05	104⅝
ClvE 9.85s10	109⅝
ClvE 8.85s83	105⅝
ClvEl 8⅝11	100
CluetP 4⅛84	81
CstSta 7⅝91	83¾
ColuG 3⅝80	88⅝
ColuG 7⅝81	88⅝
ColuG 4⅝81	87¼
ColuG 4s82	88
ColuG 4⅝83	83
ColuG 5⅝85	83½
ColuG 9⅝95	104
ColuG 8¼96	99
ColuG 8⅝96	99
ColuG 8¼96	99½
ColuG 9⅝89	104½
ColuPl 4⅝87	70
ColuPl 5⅝94	65
ColSO 4½87	71¼
ColSO 7⅝80	100⅝
ColSO 11s83	109¼
CmlCr 7⅞78	100½
CmlCr 7s79	99¾
CmlCr 9⅞79	100⅛
ComlCr 6s81	101⅛
CmC 8.40s81	100
CmlCr 9⅝86	104¼
CmCr 8.35s86	101¼
CmlSo 4½91	66⅛
CmwE 3s78	95⅝
CmE 7⅝03F	94⅝
CmwE 7⅝78	100⅝
CwlE 7⅝03J	95⅞

Bonds	Last Price
CmwE 8s03	99
CmE 7.55s79	102½
CmwE 3s79	105¼
CmwE 8¼05	104⅝
CmwE 3s83	106½
CmwE 3⅝81	104⅜
CmwE 7⅝04	110
CmwE 8s82	104⅝
CmwO 4¼92	53
CmpSci 5s94	55
ConnM 4s96	74⅝
ConEd 3s79	72¼
ConEd 4s81	84
ConEd 2⅝82	78
ConEd 3⅜82	81
ConEd 3⅜84	73½
ConEd 3⅝85	68
ConEd 4⅝86	70½
CnEd 4⅝86r	69⅝
Con Ed 4s87	74⅝
ConEd 4s88	65
ConEd 4s88r	65⅛
ConEd 4⅝90r	66⅛
ConEd 4s90	68⅛
ConEd 4⅝91	65⅝
ConEd 4⅝91	63½
CnEd 4⅝91r	65¾
CEd 4⅝92V	63⅝
CnEd 4⅝92r	62½
ConEd 4⅝93	62
ConEd 4⅝93	102½
CoEd 7 9s01	97¾
CoEd 7.9s02	88
ConEd 7⅝03	87
CnEd 8.4s03	93½
ConEd 9⅝04	99⅝
ConFd 7⅝96	73
ConNG 5s82	87½
CnNG 4⅝86	80½
CnNG 4⅝88	73½
CnNG 7¼94	98⅝
CnNG 4⅝94	102
ConNG 7s95	104
CnNG 7⅝95	96
CnNG 5⅝96	101⅝
CnNG 7⅝96	97⅝
CnNG 8⅝99	101½
CnNG 5⅝95	107½
CnPw 4½88	69
CnPw 3⅝90	66½
CnPw 5⅝96	73
CnPw 6⅝98	81
CnPw 6⅝98	78⅛
CnPw 7⅝99	87
CnPw 8⅝00	99⅝
CnPw 8⅝01	94⅛
CnPw 7½01	87½
CPw 7½02J	85
CnP 7½020	86
CnPw 8⅝03	97⅝
CnPw 1⅝94	115⅝
CnPw 1⅞82	113
CnPw 9⅝80	104⅝
CnPw 11½00	116½
CnPw 9⅝06	105⅝
CnPw 6s05	80
ChlAir 3⅞92	48⅛
ChlCan 5⅝85	83⅝
CHG 8.85s04	104
CHlll 6⅝79	99⅝
CHllCp 7s89	100⅛
CHIIIR 4⅝79	3
CHOII 4½91	6⅝
CHOII 7⅝s99	108
CITCal 10s82	107
CHTl 10½83	109¼
ChDat 5½87	74
CoopL 7½91	88
CoopL 4½92	58
CoopL 10½97	07
CrnPd 4⅝83	56
CrnPd 5⅝92	82¼
Cous 6.5s82f	43½
Crane 6½92	82½
Crane 7s93	84
Crane 7s94	80⅝
Crane 5s85	97
CredF 8s92	85
CrdF 10½81	106
CredF 3s86	99⅝
Cresnt 5½80	87⅝
CrocN 5⅝96	79⅛
CrocN 6.35s94	99⅝
Culbr 11⅛s85	110
DPF 5½87	69
Dart 7½96	54⅝
Dart 4⅝97	79⅝
Dayc 5⅝94	71⅝
Dayco 6s94	76
Dayc 6⅝96	88½
DayP 10⅝81	107
DaP 10.7s05	113½
Deere 3⅝77	8 21-32
Deere 4½83	87⅛
Deere 7.9s87	102½
Deere 5½01	97½
DeeCr 8⅝82	105
DeerCr 8s84	102¼
DelMo 5⅝94	82
DlmP 5⅝97	82½
Denn 8¼96	97⅝
DetEd 3¼80	86
DetEd 2⅝82	76½
DetEd 2⅞84	69⅝
DetEd 6s96	77⅝
DtEd 6.4s98	73
DetEd 9s99	98½
DetEd 9.15s	99¼
DetEd 8.15s	88⅝
DetEd 8⅝01	89½
DetEd 7⅝01	81½
DetEd 7½03	83¼
DetEd 7⅝04	103⅛
DetE 12⅝79	114¼
DetE 12⅝82	115
DetE 11⅝00	115⅝
DetE 10⅝06	108⅝
DiGlor 5⅝93	70½
DialF8 ¼s 89	95
Dillng 3⅝99	09
Divers 5⅞93	52
Divers 9⅝91	76½
DmBk 9½83	06
DalsAir 5s78	99
Dow 4.35s88	77½
Dow 7.75s99	98⅝
Dow 8⅝2000	104¼
Dow 8.92000	105½
Dow 7⅝s03	97½
Dow 8½s05	103¼
Dressr 9⅝95	107⅝
duPont 8s81	103½
duPl 8.45s04	104¼
duP 8s86	103
duP 8½06	104
Duk 6.85s78	97⅝
DukeP 7⅝02	93
DukeP 7⅝02	88⅝
DukeP 7⅝03	94
DukeP 8⅝03	98⅝
DukeP 9⅝04	109
DukeP 13s79	113⅝
DukeP 7⅝05	107⅛
DukeP 9⅝06	107¼
Duq 2⅝77r	98
DuqL 3⅝84	71½
DuqL 3⅝88	68
Duq 8⅝2000	104⅝
DuqL 9s06	103⅛
EGG 5½s87	69¼
ESys 4½s92	98⅛
EasAir 5s92	55
EaAir 4⅝93	54¾
ElPaso 7s93	64½
ElPas 8½95	106¼
ElPas 5s93A	4½
ElPs 8½s95A	20½
Englh 5¼97	18
Ens 9¾s95	104½
Ens 8⅝01	102½
EqtLf 6¼90	95
Esm 9½2000	107¾
Estrln 6¼95	70

Bonds	Last Price
Evans 6¼94	86½
Exxon 6s97	83¼
Exxon 6½98	88
ExxnP 9s04	107⅝
ExP 8.05s80	103¾
ExxnP 9⅝00	107⅝
ExP 7.65s83	102⅝
ExxnP 8⅝01	102½
FMC 4¼92	73¾
FMCF 9⅝83	103½
Fairch 4⅝97	61½
FairFd 9s96	96
Fal 8.85s96	97⅝
Farah 5s94	52¼
Feddrs 5s96	54¾
Feddr 5⅝94	86½
FedN 5⅝s96	62¼
FPapB 5s81	87
FedSt 4s02	90
Fiber 5⅝93	55
Fiber 5⅝s98	79
Fin an10 4s90	05
Firest 4½83	105
FstBk 6⅝79	99⅝
FstBk 8⅝83	105½
FstChl 4⅝78	100
FstChi 3⅝80	99½
FstChl 7⅝86	01
FstCm 7⅝02	89
FstMd 7⅝83	06
FstNBAtl 9s84	01½
FsNOr 7⅝78	101
FsNOr 6⅝80	98¼
FsNBo 6⅝79	99⅝
FsNBo 3⅝80	99⅝
FNBc 7.6s81	100½
FsNBos 3s82	100¼
FsNSt 7.2s79	98½
FsPenn 7s93	59
FstSec 5s79	99¼
FstSec 8s99	100½
FWIN 6.3s80	94
FisbM 4⅝97	69½
FishF 6½94	81
FlexlV 4⅝97	70¼
FlaECs 5s11	68⅝
FlaPL 8½80	103
FlaPL 8⅝82	104½
FlPLf 10⅝81	109⅛
FlaPL 9½84	105
FlyTigr 7s80	97
FoodF 4s79	90
FoodF 8⅝96	84
Ford 8⅝90	100⅝
Ford 6½79	99⅝
Ford 7.40s80	101¼
Ford 9¼94	108½
FrdC 8⅝90A	101½
FrdC 8⅝90N	104
FrdC 8½91	108¼
FrdC 6⅝78	99⅝
FrdC 7½91	94⅝
FrdC 4½96	79½
FrdC 4⅝98	88½
FordCr 7s80	100
FrdC 8.7s99	103
FrdC 7⅝79	100
FrdC 7⅝93	98
FrdC 8⅝82	102¼
FrdC 9½95	109
FrdC 8.85s85	105½
FrdC 8⅝86	105¼
FrdC 8.7s84	100¼
FrdC 8⅝88	100⅝
ForeD 4½80	97½
ForeD 5½80	97
FoMcK 6s94	77⅝
Frush 5½94	75½
Frue 9.70s96	104½
FruehF 7s79	100
FruF 7.6s84	99¼
FruF 9.15s83	104
Fuqua 7s88	78¼
Fuqua 9⅝98	96
GambCr 9⅝86	102½
GnATr 5⅝99	77½
GClg 5⅝87	78⅝
GnEl 5.3s92	84¼
GnEl 7½96	99½
GnEl 6⅝79	100
GnEl 8½04	105⅝
GElGr 7s79	101⅛
GElCr 6⅝77	100
GElCr 7s80	100⅛
GElCr 8⅝82	105⅝
GElC 8.6s85	105
GElC 8.4s81	103⅝
GEC 8.65s84	105¼
GElCr 8⅝86	102¼
GFood 8⅝90	106½
GHosl 6s90f	60⅛
GHost 7s94	68
GHost 11s88	110
GnInst 4⅝85	86¼
GnInstr 5s92	66½
GnIln 10⅝96	112½
GMills 8⅞95	105½
GMills 8s99	102½
GMA 5s77	99⅝
GMA 4s79	95⅛
GMA 5s80	95
GMA 5s81	93⅝
GMA 4⅝82	88½
GMA 4⅝83	86½
GMA 4½85	81
GMA 4⅝86	78⅛
GMA 4⅝87	80⅝
GMA 6⅝88	89
GMA 7⅝90	93
GMA 8⅝77	100½
GMA 8s93	100½
GMA 7⅝94	97
GMA 7⅝95	92½
GMA 7⅝92	91½
GMA 7.85s98	98
GMA 8⅝99	105
GMA 8.70s83	106⅛
GMA 8⅝s85	104½
GMA 8½s84	103½
GMA 8⅝s86	102½
GMA 8⅝86N	103
GMA 8⅝s01	105⅝
GMA 8.15s86	102¼
GMA 8⅝96	100⅛
GM 3¼79	95
G M8.05s85	103¼
GM 8⅝s05	102½
GPtC 7.85s96	95
GTelE 4s90	69⅝
GTelE 4s90r	69½
GTelE 6¼91	90¼
GTelE 5s92	74½
GTelE 9⅝95	108½
GTelE 6⅝96	94½
GTelE 9⅝99	106
GTC 9⅝2000	108½
GTCal 8⅝96	102
Gene 10⅝84	101
GaPac 5⅝96	110⅝
GPw 8⅝2000	100½
GaPw 7⅝01	85⅛
GaPw 8 01	91⅞
GaPw 7⅝01	88½
GPw 7½02J1	86
GaPw 8⅝04	96
GaPw 11s79	107
GaP 11⅝00	115
GaP 11⅝05	115
GldLw 4⅝87	70
Gdrch 8¼94	97½
Gdrch 7s97	82½
Gdrch 9⅝82	107⅝
Gdyr 8.6s95	101
Gdyr 7.35s97	94¾
Gou'd 9¼95	104
Grace 4¼90	70⅛
Grace 6½96	104⅛
GranC 4⅝94	73¼
GranC 4⅝94r	73
GNo 3½2000	48⅛
GtNor 3⅛90	54¼

Bonds	Last Price
GGlan 4½92	65
Gr ay6½90	92½
GreyF9.7 84	104
Gro.er 4⅛87	32
Grolier 9⅝91	52¼
Grum 4¼92	61⅝
Grumm 8s99	107⅝
GuaM 7½79	45½
GlfWn 6s87	79⅝
GlfWn 6s88	78⅛
GHW 5½93	92½
G.fWn 7s03A	76
GlfWn 7s03B	75⅛
GlfMO 4s44	38⅝
GlfMO 5s56f	46⅛
G'fOil 8½95	103⅝
GlfStU 2⅝79	89⅝
Halb 9⅝2000	109½
HamP 5s94	76
Harrs 7½96	105⅝
Harrs 9½96	101½
Harrs 7.2s80	99⅝
Harsc 5½92	79⅝
Hawn 9s2000	103
Hawn 8.2s01	98¼
Hellr 9½89	104½
Hellr 9⅝91	99½
Heller 7⅝80	100⅜
Hercul 6½99	98¼
Hercul 8⅝83	105⅛
Heubn 4½97	70½
HillsS 5⅝88	51
HlltnH 5⅝95	81⅝
HockV 4½99	60
Holdy 9½95	104
HonylF 7s78	100
HoF 9.65s81	105
HosAff 10s99	100½
HosAff 10s91	100⅝
HoCp 10⅝90	110⅛
HostIn 5¼94	65⅝
HouseF 4s78	97
HouseF 5s82	92
HousF 4⅝84	84⅝
HousF 8½01	103
HouF 7.85s96	101⅛
HouF 8⅝03	107
HousL 5½85	94
Human 6s89	86
ITTF 9 7s83	107½
ITTF 11⅝85	109⅛
idealBa 9⅝s	102¼
IllBel 7⅝81	83⅝
IllBel 7⅝06	95⅝
I'BelT 8s04	99⅝
ICen 11⅝99	111
IllPw 7 6s01	93⅝
IllPw 9⅝06	102
Inco 6.85s93	86½
InMlc 6⅝78	100
InMlc 10⅝80	107½
InMlc 11s83	110
InMP 10⅝84	110
IndBel 8⅝11	100
IndBel 10s14	116¼
IndNtl 8½96	96
In'dStl 4⅝87	77¼
In'dStl 4½89	77¼
In'dStl 6½92	89¼
In'dStl 8⅝95	105½
Insl'cc 9⅝99	115½
InsInv 7⅝80	63½
IntH-v 4⅝88	72⅝
IntHrv 4.8s91	73⅝
IntHrv 6½98	80
IntH-v 3⅝95	92
IntHrv 9s04	102⅝
I-HvC 4⅝79	97½
InHvC 4⅝81	89⅝
InHvC 8⅝91	101
InHrvC 7s77	100
InHvC 3⅝93	5
InHvC 7½94	
IHvC 9.15s82	104½
InHvC 8⅝81	103⅛
InHrvC 9s84	104
IHvC 8 35s86	100½
InMinC 4s91	104½
IPap 8.85s95	104⅝
IPap 4⅝96	78
IPap 8.85s95	105½
IntSl'yr 9s95	71
IntTT 4 9s87	81½
IntTT 11s82	104⅝
IntTT 9⅝s83	104⅛
InTT 8⅝2070	
IncoH 5½89	
Itel 7s95	98½
Itel 8s96	113
JCPL 10⅝85	110
JCP 9⅝06	104¼
JnM 7 85s04	57
JonesL 6⅝94	74
JoneL 9⅝95	103¾
Kane 9½90	98⅛
Kellog 8⅝85	106⅛
KyPw 7⅝80	99⅝
Kidde 10⅝83	105
KimCl 5⅝91	86⅝
KingSl 10s90	103¼
Kirsch 6s95	80
Kresge 6s99	114⅛
Krogr 8.7s98	101
LTV 5s88	61⅝
LearS 10s04	101⅛
LigGp 7.6s97	92¼
Litton 3½87	59⅝
Lockh 4½92	50½
Loew 6⅞93	79⅝
LomN 5⅛91	72¼
LonSl 5½93	89½
LglsLt 9⅝82	105
LglsLt 9⅝83	105¼
LglsLt 9⅝84	108¼
Lorlld 6⅝93	76
LouN 2⅝03	38½
LouN 3⅝03	58¼
LouN 7⅝93	83
LouGs 4⅝87	76¼
LouGs 9⅝00	104
LucS 6⅝2080	110
Lyke 7⅝94n	76½
Lykes 7½94	76½
Lyk 11s2000	104
MGIC 5s93	61
MGIC 8⅝88	97½
MacD 6s87	71
McKF 9⅝91	104¼
MckTr 5⅝81	91⅝
MckTr 7⅝97	90⅝
MckT 10⅝85	108¼
Macke 4⅝92	59
Macy 4¼90	117
Macy 5s92	104
McyCr 8s82	100⅝
MadS 6⅝87	73
MeYk 9.1s02	102¼
MfrH 7.6s81	101½
MfrsH 6⅝04	99
MfrsH 8⅝82	103½
MfrHT 8½85	104½
MarO 8.5s06	103
MarO 7.65s83	100⅛
Marco 4½88	85⅛
Marcor 5s96	102
MarM 4s03	83
MarMa 6s94	56⅝
MdCu5⅛ 94	77½
MaMu 6⅝90	83⅛
MaMu 5¼91	75½
MatEl 5⅝90	20
MayDC 5s89	102¼
Myr 7.85s96	95¼
McCror 5s81	70
McCro 5½92	51½
McCro 7⅝94	53¾
McCr 7⅝94n	54½
McCro 7⅝97	54⅝
McCro 7⅝95	55⅝
McDnl 7⅝82	107½
McDD 3⅝91	85⅛
McGH 7⅝92	66⅛
Mead 6⅝95	100⅝

Bonds	Last Price
Medus 4⅝88	88
Melln 7.8s82	101⅛
Melln 5.95s89	100¼
Melvl 4⅝s96	91
Merck 7⅝85	103
MGM 5s92	98
MGM 10s93	98¼
MGM 0s94	97¼
MGM 10⅝s96	103⅛
MGM 9⅝s86	101¼
MichB 7⅝11	94⅛
MichB 9.5s08	111¼
MicG 0⅝82	10
MlcW 10⅝95	109¼
MidMt 8s80	62½
MidlBk 4⅝84	101½
MileL 5½92	81
MileL 4⅝94	71¼
MinnSL 6s85	73
MMM 8.85s	109½
MRvT 9⅝90	106½
MKTex 4s90	45½
MKT 5½33f	16
MPcCp 4s94	57
MPcCp 4s95	87½
MPac 4⅝90	68⅛
MPac 4⅝90r	68
MPac 4⅝05	57½
MPac 4⅝05r	52
MPac 4⅝20f	53½
MPac 4⅝30f	53
MoPac 5s45f	54⅛
MoAl 8.45o5	102½
Mobil 8½01	102⅝
MobG 7⅝01	95
MohD 4⅝94	55
MohD 2s89	110⅛
Monog 3s99	101
Monsan 7s	104⅛
Monsan 5.85	104⅝
MonW 4⅝90	77⅛
MntW 4⅝80	93
MntW 4⅝81	89⅛
MntW 5⅛81	91½
MntW 4⅝87	88½
MntW 7s88	95
MonfW 7s89	94½
MntW 9⅝90	102¼
MntW 9⅝83	104⅝
MntW 9.6s95	105
MonyM 7s90	94
Morgn 4⅝98	86⅝
Morgan 6s86	103⅛
MtSTl 3⅝11	92⅛
MISTI 3⅝13	96⅝
MISTl 7⅝12	112
MISTI 9⅝15	113
MtST 8.7s81	106⅛
MISTI 7⅝16	97⅛
NCNB 8.495	97½
NCNB 8⅝99	95
NLInd 7⅝95	96½
Nabis 4⅝01	100⅝
Nabis 7⅝s03	97
NBisc 4⅝87	81
NCan 5s93	70
NCan 9⅝96	98
NCan 7s01	98¼
NCash 4⅝85	84
NCsh 5.6s91	79
NCash 6s95	85⅛
NCity 5½88	41
NCity 5⅝91	68½
NatDist 5⅝87	85⅝
NDist 4½92	98⅛
NFGs 12⅝83	120⅛
NatFGs 7s84	104
NHom 4⅝96	45½
NInd 5⅝88	67⅝
NInd 0s99	97½
NLead 4⅝88	72⅝
NMdE 6⅝96	84½
NRUt 0⅝81	09
NRU 8.95s85	106
NRUt 9⅝s85	105
NStl 3⅝82	88⅝
NtrlG 9⅝95	103
NtrlG 8.2s86	101⅜
NEnTT 3s82	83⅝
NEnT 6⅝09	103⅛
NEnTT 8.2s04	99⅝
NEnT 5⅝79	99⅝
NEnT 4⅝07	91
NEngT 8s03	98
NEnT 9½10	112⅝
NJBTl 3⅝88	70
NJBTI 7⅝11	92
NJBTI 7⅝12	93½
NJBTl 8⅝16	96½
NJBTI 8⅝16	99⅝
NYBkS 8s81	102⅝
vlNYH 4s07f	24
vlNYH 4½s	
NYEG 7⅝01	98
NYEG 9⅝06	107½
NYE 10.6s82	110¼
NYEG 9⅝05	107
NYEG 9⅝06	97⅝
NYTl 3⅝78	96⅝
NYTel 7⅝82	83
NYTl 4½91	72½
NYTl 4⅝93	66⅝
NYTl 7⅝06	95½
NYTel 8s08	97¼
NYTl 3⅝11	92
NYTl 8.3s12	101⅛
NYTl 7s14	107½
NYTel 8s83	102½
NYTl 8⅝15	106⅛
NYTl 8⅝16	103⅝
NYTl 9⅝15	101⅝
NewhL 5s95	86
NlMP 2⅝80	86
NlMP 3⅝83	76
NlMP 4⅝87	75½
NIM 12.6s81	117½
NIM 10.2s05	109½
NIM P10 4s85	1 2
NoW 4.85s15	57¼
Norlln 9⅝95	97¼
NAMg 9⅝79	80⅝
NoAPh 4s92	76½
NorAP 7⅝00	107½
NolllG 8⅝00	103½
NolllG 8⅝24	103
NoNG 4⅝78	99
NoNG 4⅝85	84½
NoNG 9½90	106
NoNGs 8s91	100
NoNG 9⅝92	95½
NoNGs 9s85	106
NoNGs 9s95	105½
NoPac 4s97	57
NoPac 3s47	37
NoPac 3s47r	35⅛
NoStP 4s88	69⅛
NoStP 5s90	76
Nortrp 4⅝87	131½
NwstB 5⅝78	100
Nwstl 7½94	89⅝
NwnBl 7⅝11	96⅝
NwnBl 7½05	95½
NwnBl 10s14	116⅛
NwnBl 8⅝12	105
NortS 6s98	77¼
Oakln 4⅝87	66
OcclP 7½96	77
OcclP 7s82	110⅝
Ogden 5s93	70⅝
OhBlT 6⅝78	99¼
OhBlT 7½11	94⅛
OhBlT 7s13	98
OhEd 10s81	109
OhEd 9⅝06	105½
OhEl 11s83	108⅝
OhPw 6⅝79	99
OhP 10⅝82	107⅝
OhP 12⅝81	112¼
OklGE 4½87	77
OklGE 4½95	61⅛
Oneid 5½88	80
OwCor 6⅝94	60

Bonds	Last Price
Ownill 4½92	93¼
Ownill 9s81	06
PPGln 9s95	106
PGE 3⅝s78	95⅛
PGE 3s79	91⅛
PGE 2⅞s80	87
PGE 2⅝s81	82⅝
PGE 3⅝s82	80⅝
PGE 3⅝s84X	74½
PGE 3⅝s84	75⅝
PGE 3⅝s87	68
PGE 4⅝s86	78
PGE 3⅝s87	68
PGE 3⅝s88	65½
PGE 5s89	76
PGE 4½s90	77⅝
PGE 4s91	74
PGE 4⅝s92	69
PGE 4⅝s94	64⅞
PG 4⅝s96JJ	67
PGE 9⅝s02	104
PGE 8s2003	97
PGE 7½s03	91
PGE 7⅝s04	89⅛
PG 7⅝05ZZ	92½
PGE 7⅝05A	92⅝
PGE 7⅝s05	105⅝
PGE 9.85s82	109⅝
PGE 9⅝s06	109
PGE 9⅝s85	108⅛
PGE 9⅝08	96⅝
PacGT 6s90	95⅝
PacLS 6⅝93	97⅝
PacLS 9s85	103⅝
PacLS 9.385	105
PNwT 6⅝10	104¼
PNwT 7s79	100⅝
PNwT 6⅝08	105
PNwT 9s12	107
PSwAl 6s87	73
PacTT 7⅝83	79
PacTT 9⅝85	71½
PacTT 3⅝87	68
PacTT 3⅝88	72⅝
PaTT 4⅝88r	71½
PacTT 3⅝91	63½
PacTT 9⅝04	81⅛
PTT 8.65s05	105
PacTT 9⅝06	104¼
PacTT7.8s07	94¼
PacTT7.6s07	94¼
PacTT 6⅝79	100
PacTT 7⅝08	91½
PacTTT⅝80	102
PacTT7 4⅝80	102
PacTT 9⅝09	105
PacTT 9s81	105⅝
PacTT 9.1s84	106⅛
acTT 9⅝11	109⅝
PacTT 9⅝15	106¼
PAA 4⅝s79	93
PAA 4⅝s84	61⅛
PAA 4⅝s86	53⅛
PAA 5⅝s89	53½
PAA 11⅝s86	103⅝
PAA 11⅝s86	103½
PAA 7⅝s98	80
PAA 9⅝s96	98½
PAA 1s99	103
PAA 10⅝01	109½
Papcft 5⅝94	70½
PennD 5s82	80½
PenyF 9⅝87	79½
PenyF 7⅝97	96½
Peny 9 45s81	105½
Peny 10.2s94	111
Peny 8⅝s95	105
Penney 9⅝79	104¼
PaPL 13⅝82	109⅝
Penwl 9⅝95	104⅝
Pennzl 7⅝88	93⅛
Pennzl 7⅝88	94
Pennzl 5⅝96	99
Pennzl 9⅝96	97⅝
Penzl 10⅝83	109
Pepsic 6⅝96	108
Pepsic 8⅝85	103½
Pfizer 4s97	76½
Pfizer 7.4s00	109½
Phelp 7⅝s78	101
Phelp 8.1s96	02
Phelp 8⅝s85	104½
PhilEl 2⅝81	82½
PhilEl 3⅝82	82
PhilEl 4s87	73
PhilEl 5.89	73½
PhilEl 6⅝93	81⅛
PhilEl 4⅝94	62½
PhilEl 6⅝97	76
PhilaEl 9s95	101½
PhE 7⅝2000	94
PhilEl 8⅝96	99
PhilEl 7⅝01	97
PhilEl 7⅝99	90
PhilEl 8⅝04	99¾
PhilEl 8⅝05	108½
PhilE 12⅝81	112⅝
PhilEl 11⅝00	111½
PhilEl 11s00	115
PhilEl 7⅝06	102½
PhilEl 7⅝02	108⅛
PhilM 4⅝93	88¼
PhilIP 8⅝85	105
PhilIP 7⅝01	95½
PhilIP 5⅝00	97⅝
PhilV 4⅝s94	69¼
Pionr 9⅝s82	105
Pittstn 4⅝97	61
PorG 13⅝80	106½
PorG 10s82	106⅝
PorG 9⅝s85	107
PorG 11⅝s05	1'4
PorG 9⅝s05	103¼
PotEl 9⅝s05	105⅛
PotEl 3⅝09	7¾
PotEl 10⅝04	114⅛
PotEl 10⅝87	103½
ProcG 3⅝s87	90
ProcG 7⅝02	94½
ProcG 8⅝05	103⅝
PCol 4⅝2000	103⅛
PSCol 7⅝01	89
PSCol 7⅝02	90
PSInd s02	85
PSInd 8s04	100
PSInd 9⅝81	98
PSIn 9⅝s05	10
PSEGs 8⅝37	100
PSEGs 7⅝95	103½
PSEG 8⅝04	100⅝
PSEG 1.2s04	102
PSEG 8.45s06	104⅝
Puget 10⅝s83	110
Pullm 5⅝97	80⅝
PullL 10s85	107⅝
PullL 8⅝s85	100⅛
Purex 4⅝96	74⅛
Quak 7 7s01	96
QuaStO 9s75	104
RCA 9¼s90	106
RCA 4½s92	71
Rals 5⅝2000	118⅝
Ramln 9s95	90
Ramln 5s96	54
RapA72 7s94	51
RapA69 7s74	50⅝
RapA 7⅝s85	60⅝
RapAm 6s98	47⅝
RdgB 5⅝s88	86½
Reichld 8s71	95½
RelGp 9⅝98	94½
RelGp 7⅝99	14
RepMt 9.90f	80
RepSh 4⅝85	82¼
RepSt 8.9s95	101½
RevrC 5⅝92	72
Revl 8.45s85	104½
Rexn 8.9s95	101½
Rexn 5⅝01	48
ReyIn 7⅝01	92¾
ReyM 4½91	77⅝
ReyTob 7s89	92⅛
RevTb 7⅝94	58¼

Bonds	Last Price
Riegel 3s93	78⅛
RocG 0⅝83	2
RochG 9⅝06	03
RochT 4⅝94	8
Rocln 4⅝91	80⅛
Rocln 4⅝87	77½
Rocln 8 9s86	103⅛
RohmH 4s85	86
Rohr 5⅝86	62
Rydr 11⅝90	109½
Ryder 9⅝82	104½
Ryder 10s94	105⅛
SCM 4⅝s88	8
SCM 9⅝s90	102⅝
SCM 10s96	105
StLSaF 4s97	56⅛
StLSF 5s06f	54
SanD 9⅝s79	104
SanD 10.782	09
San drs 3s92	59
Sandrs 12s92	33
SaFln 4⅝s98	115½
SaFlm 4⅝01	110
SaulRl 7⅝80	86
SavE 2⅝87	112
SavEl 9.40s86	105½
Scott 8.15s85	103
SeabAL 3s80	84⅛
SeaC 8.35s96	9
Seaist 9⅝81	105½
Seagr 7⅝s78	100⅝
Searl 8.7s95	107⅝
Searle 7½s80	101⅛
Searle 6s81	107⅛
SearR 4⅝83	89⅛
SearR 6⅝93	97
SearR 8⅝95	104⅛
SearR 7⅝85	101⅛
Sears 6s06	
SearA 4⅝s77	99 7-32
SearsA 5s92	90⅝
SearA 8⅝86	103⅝
Seatrin 6s94	6
SecP 7.7s82	101
ServP 3.2s62	80⅝
ShellO 4⅝s55	95
Shell 5.30s92	83½
ShlO 8⅝2000	102
ShWm 6⅝75	106
Signl 8 85s74	100⅛
Sinclr 4⅝86	56
Sinclr 4.4s88	80⅛
Singer 8s99	87½
SklICp 5s92	66
Smith 10⅝75	104
SmK 8.15s84	103½
SohloB 8⅝83	103½
SohloP 8⅝01	105⅝
SolaB 4⅝92	84
SoCBl 8.4o4	100
SoCBl 7⅝12	97
SoCBl 8⅝13	100½
SoCBR 10s14	115⅝
SoCBl 9.2s10	109½
SoCBl 8⅝83	103¼
SoestB 4⅝97	61⅛
SoestB 10s83	107⅝
SoBelT 3s79	91⅝
SoBlT 2⅝85	7
SBelT 8⅝08	93⅝
SoBlT 5⅝79	100
SoBlT 7⅝10	92½
SoBlT 7⅝13	95
SoBelT 8s14	99
SoBlT 8⅝16	101
SoCEd 3s80	88
SCG 8.85s95	101½
SoCG 10⅝91	10
SCouG 9⅝95	104¼
SlnRy 4⅝94	32½
SNG 7.7s91	97⅝
SoNGs 6⅝79	97¼
SNET 8s08	99
SNET 9⅝10	118⅝
SPacO 4⅝77	20
SPac 4⅝s81	86⅝
SPac 4⅝81r	87½
SouRy 4.6s88	64⅛
SouRy 5s94	69⅝
SoufF 10⅝86	108
SwBT 9⅝07	106
SwBT 9⅝11	87
SwBlT 7s72	108⅝

Bonds	Last Price
SwBT 7⅝79	96⅝
SwBT 5⅝79	95⅝
Sw BT7⅝12	97⅝
SwBT 9⅝13	94⅛
SwBT 8⅝14	109⅝
SwBT 8⅝52	103⅛
SwB 9.25s15	109
SwBlT 8⅝16	103
Sperry 6s80	115
Solegl 5s87	71⅝
Squibb 8s85	103
SOCal 4⅝83	67½
SOCal 5⅝92	82½
StOCal 7s76	97½
SOCal 8⅝05	106
StOln 4⅝83	66⅝
Stln 83reg	67⅝
StOlnd 5s91	87⅛
StOlnd 6s78	83½
StOln 9⅝04	107½
SOln 6.40s89	100⅝
StOlnd 8⅝05	107
StdOh 7.68s99	94½
StOh 8⅝2000	07
StOh 7 10s77	100 31-32
StdOh 7⅝s79	100⅛
StdOOh 8s8	105
StPks 9⅝90	55¼
StPack 6s	60
StPru 6⅝90	70½
StaufC 9⅝95	10
StaufC 8⅝86	102⅝
Stevens 4s	75½
StorBr 6⅝86	84⅛
Suave 5s97	56
Sun 8⅝s2000	100⅛
Sundstr 5s93	72
Sunsh 8⅝89	58
Strp 5⅝82	58
Swift 7⅝78	100⅛
Sybrn 4⅝87	74
Sybrn 7⅝94	91⅛
TalcNtl 6⅝94	59⅝
Tandy 10⅝74	102⅝
Tapp 5⅝s94	67⅛
Tektrn 8⅝88	104⅛
Teledy 7s79	78⅝
Teledy 10.04	101½
Telex 9s96	74⅝
TenCp 4⅝92	125
TennCp 7s93	87½
TennCo 9s/8	103½
Teninc 4⅝79	98⅝
Teninc 8⅝91	101
Teninc 9⅝4	104
Teninc 9⅝s	110⅛
TVA 7s97	91¼
TVA 7s97r	9
TV 7.35s97B	94⅝
TV 7.35s97Br	94½
TV 7.35s97C	95
TVA 7.4s97	96¼
TV 7.35s98A	93
TV 7.35s98B	92⅝
TV 7⅝s98C	98⅝
TVA 9⅝Crag	98⅝
TVA 7 7s98	98
TVA 9⅝rag	98⅝
TVA 8.05s99	101⅝
TV 8.05s99r	107⅝
TVA 8.10s79	102
Tesoro 5⅝89	99½
Texco 5⅝97	80
Texco 7⅝01	97¼
Texco 8⅝03	106
Texco 8⅝06	103
TxCBn 8⅝85	104½
TxCo 3⅝83	88½
TxGsT 8⅝84	104⅝
TxInd 7⅝92	85
TxIns 4 8s90	71½
TxOG 7⅝92	90⅝
TxOG 7⅝92	92
Texfl 6⅝96	43
Textrn 8⅝80	04
ThoR 5⅝86	24⅝
Time 7⅝s86	10
TolE 8⅝s2000	107
TolEd 8s03	94
TolEd 10s82	108⅝
TolE 9.35s85	106
TrlmF 7⅝78	101

Bonds	Last Price
TWA 6⅝78f	16¼
TWA 4s92	43⅛
TWA 4s94	49E
TWA 10s85	100½
TWA 11s86	105
Trans 9⅝83	105⅝
TranF 7⅝91	94
TranF 8½01	104½
TrGPL 6⅝87	79⅝
TrGPL 8⅝89	91
TrGPL 9⅝90	100¼
TrGPL 8⅝91	97½
TrGPL 7.6s79	98⅝
TranGP 9⅝86	106
Trvlr 8.7s95	104
TrlSoM 7s92f	36
TrlSM 7⅝80f	45⅛
TucG 10⅝05	111⅛
UGl 11s90	112
UMC 9⅝s99	104½
UVInd 5⅝93	84⅛
UVInd 5⅝95	63⅝
UBk 7.35s01	86½
UCar 5.3s97	80⅝
UCarb 8⅝05	105⅝
UnCo 7⅝97	81
UnCp 6s88	75
UnEl 10⅝05	112
UnEl 8⅝06	103⅝
UOllC 4⅝86	83½
UOllC 6⅝98	89
UOlC 8⅝82	104
UOlC 8⅝85	105⅝
UPCp 4⅝99	105⅝
UPCp 8.6s3	103½
UPRR 2⅝91	55
UPRR 8⅝85	106⅛
UTank 5s86	83⅛
Uniryl 5⅝96	68½
UnAirL 5s91	70
UnAL 4⅝92	59⅛
UBrnd 6⅝88	77⅛
UBrnd 5⅝94	55⅝
UBrnd 9⅝98	87
UnGsP 5s78	98⅝
UGsP 8⅝89	98⅝
UJer 7.95s79	99⅝
UJerB 7⅝97	87
UnMer 4s90	56⅛
UMer 9⅝95	99⅛
UnNucl 5s88	108½
USGy 4⅝91	80
USHo 5⅝96	60⅝
USln 7⅝97	88
USBO 6⅝80	99
USP'Ch 8s96	96
USR'T 5⅝89	59½
USSH 4s83	85⅛
USSll 4⅝86	83⅛
USSll 4⅝96	72
USll 7⅝01	98½
UnTec 5⅝91	75⅛
UnTec 4⅝92	56⅝
UnTec 9s85	106½
UnUtll 5s93	78
Upjhn 8⅝85	104⅛
UtaP 10⅝83	112
UtaP 10⅝05	113
UtahPL 9s06	104⅝
UtaP 8⅝86	102
VerP 9⅝98	103⅝
VaEP 3⅝86	73
VaNBcsh 8⅝86	
VaRy 4s83	104½
VaRy 6s2008	72⅛
VaRwy 6s08r	71
WaRR 4⅝91	70
WaRR 7⅝77	60⅛
Wa'Mt 6⅝95	101
Walgr 5½91	129
WallM 6⅝01	78½
WaltJ 5⅝01	102⅝
WaltJ 8s98	97½
WarC 8⅝86	89½
WarC 9⅝96	99⅛
WarL 8.3s85	98⅛
Wean 5⅝93n	104⅛
Wean 5⅝93	55
WsPIP 7⅝00	55
WestcL 5s79	105⅝
WnAcc 9⅝79	90⅝
WAirL 5⅝93	105
WAirL 10s84	87
WAu 7.85s96	102½
WBnc 7⅝82	95⅛
WkBo ds 11	100
WnMd 5⅝82	89⅛

Bonds
WPl 10s01
WUC 5⅝97
WUC 10⅝97
WnUTl 6⅝89
WnUTl 5s92
WUT 8.45s96
WUT 7.90s97
WUT 8.10s98
WUT 12⅝81
WnUT 10s86
WstC 7.2s78
WstgC 8⅝91
WstgE 5⅝92
WstgE 8⅝95
Wey 5.20s91
Wey 8⅝2000
Weyhr 8s85
Wey 7.95s06
Whirl 5⅝86
WhlIC 5⅝92
WhMl 5⅝93
WhlM 6⅝93
Whitkr 4⅝88
Whitk 10s88
Whitk 10s96
Wicke 5⅝94
Wicke 7⅝96
Wickes 9s99
WlllR 5⅝89
Wms 10⅝83
Wms 9.40s96
WlsG 10⅝95
WlsTl 7⅝07
WlscTl 8s14
WsTl 8⅝16
Wlco 4⅝93
Worni 5⅝94
Woo'w 7⅝96
Woo'wh 9s99
Wy'y 7⅝95E
Xerox 6s95
Xerox 8.2s82
Zapt 4⅝88B
Zapat 4⅝88
Zapt 4⅝88C
Zapt 10⅝81
ZapOff 7⅝95
Zayre 5⅝94
Zorn 5⅝94
Foreign Bonds
Asian 8⅝80
Austla 5⅝81
Aust 5⅝82J
Austl 5⅝82O
Austla 8⅝83
Aust'a 8⅝81
Aust'a 8⅝86
Austla 9⅝96
Aust'a 8.82
Austla 9s96
Adstrla 9s82
BanqF 8⅝83
BanqF 8 9⅝83
BrazR 8⅝87
Brazil 10s81
Calsse 9⅝80
Caisse 8⅝4
Cuba 4½77f
E'Fra 8⅝81
E'Fra 8.9s94
Eurofm 9s82
EurCS 8⅝79
FurCS 8⅝73
EurCS 8⅝80
EurCS 8⅝84
EurCS 9s96
EEC 7⅝81
Eurlrv 9s82
Eurln 8⅝84
JapnD 8½80
JapnD 8⅝81
Meco 6⅝78
Mexco 6⅝79
Mexco 8⅝87
Meco 8⅝97
Mexco 10s80
Meco 9⅝81
NlpTT 5⅝80
NipTT 7⅝81
Norwy 8⅝80
Norwy 8⅝81M
Norwy 8⅝81J
OsterrBk 8s81
Porlg 5⅝85
SocNC 9⅝80

We are pleased to announce that

J. Anthony Lockhart

has joined our Firm as

Vice President—International Bonds

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.

One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020

Insurance Stocks

Stock	Div.	Sales	Bid	Asked / Chg.
AcdmyInsGp		117	1¾	1⅝
AmBkrsInsFla	.24	5	4¼	4⅝
ABkrLfFla	.20b	28	5½	6
AmCapitol	.10e		2½	2⅞
AmCmwlthFn		193	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
AmFidelLfe	.08	15	5½	6¼+ ¼
AmFndrsLfe	.28	40	16¼	17¼
AmGuarntyFn		1	4¼	4⅝
AmHeritgeLf	.32	10	10½	11
AmIncmLfe		130	11	11⅝
AmIntlGrp	.26	13	43½	44½
AmIntlRein	.16	32	32	33½+ ½
AmInvstLife	.20e		3¾	4½
AmNatlFinl	.44		10½	10½
AmPioneer Cp			1⅝	2⅛
AmReinsur	.68	97	20⅝	21¼— ⅛
AmReservCp	.02e	32	5½	6
AmStatesLf	.27e		14⅝	14⅞
AmUndrwrtr	.40	1	8	8⅝
AssodMadls	.05e	15	3	3¼
BMAGorp	.58	195	16¼	16⅝
BankrsSecLf	.35	5	8	8½— ⅛
BenefNatCp s		16	3	3½— ¼
BenefStdA	.20	8	8¼	8⅝
BenefStdB	.20		8¼	8⅝
CalLife pf	.90	26	12	12½+ ⅛
CarolCsslty	.22e	10	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
Centennial Cp		19	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
ChaseNatLfe	.1e	225	13¼	14¼
ChespkLfA	.24		5⅝	6⅛
ChespkLfB	.24		5⅝	6⅛
ChubbCorp	1.48	71	38¼	38⅝
CoastStaCp	.28	12	5	5⅝
College Univ	.16	1	8½	9¼
ColonlLfeAcc	.28	42	16¼	16⅝
Columbia Natl			2⅝	3¼— ⅛
CombInsAm	.88	423	14¼	14⅝— ⅛
ConnGenIns	1.84	765	49⅝	50¼+ ⅝
ContAmLife	1.08		18½	19¼
CotmStatLfe		12	4	4½— ⅛
Criterion Ins		20	22	23 + ½
DurhamLife	1		27	28 — ½
ERCCorp	.60	64	24½	25½— ½
Eldorado Genl			¾	1
EmpFirMar	.20	58	7⅝	8⅛
Empire Gen			2	2⅝
EmployerCas	1	16	28	29½+1
EquitGenCp	.56	32	14⅝	15⅛+ ¼
EquitLfelowa	.84	3	18⅝	18⅞
ExcelslorNY	.60	1	7	9
FarmHomeLf			6	7½
FarmersGrp	.40	364	21⅝	22½+ ½
FarmNewWL	.28	7	36	38
FidelCp Va		70	3¼	3½
FidelUnLife	1	36	21⅝	22¼— ½
FinlSecGrp	.32	4	6⅞	7⅝
FstAmFin	.32	66	15	16 + ¼
FstColonyLfe	.48	4	12	12½
FstContlLife	.28		7¼	8
FstExecCp			2	2½
FstFederLfe	.40	277	7¼	8
FstUtdInc			1⅝	1⅝
FortuneNat s.			3½	4½
FoundInFnlCp			½	¾
FounderFinl	.05e	5	1⅝	1⅞
FranklinLife	.92	83	21⅝	22 — ⅛
GenReinsur	.40	42	165	169 —1
GeoWashInCp			2⅛	2½
Germanlns	.33e		8	10
GlobeCteAc	.20e	36	15⅝	16⅛— ¼
GovtEmpIns		271	5⅝	6 — ⅛
GovtEmp wt		224	½	⅝
GovEmp pf	.74	59	12¼	12⅝— ⅛
GovtEmpLfe	.36	7	12½	13
GtSouthnCp	.68	58	16⅝	17
GuarantyNatl		8	14¼	15
Hamilton Intl		66	3⅝	4
Hanoverlns	.24	15	17½	18
HartfdStmBl	2.20	8	42¼	43½
HomeBenef	1.24	23	28¼	29
IndpLbtyLfe		7	1⅝	2⅛
IndepLfeAcc	.68	98	13⅛	13½
IndianaGrp	.60	14	23⅝	23⅞
Interfinel	.38a	13	7⅝	8
Intercntl Finl		11	2	3
IntlLfeHldng			2⅝	3⅛
InvstGrntyLf		258	14½	15
InvHeritKy	.14e	1	9	9⅝
InvstIns Am		19	5½	6
JeffrsnNatLf	.28	8	11⅛	12⅛
KansCityLfe	1.40	272	34¼	35½
KemperCorp	1.20	102	31	31⅝
KyCentLife	.20	26	7⅛	7⅝
LamarLife	.40		14⅝	15½
LibrtyNatLfe	.60	287	24⅝	25⅛
LifeAm Bost			2½	3
LifeInsGa	.80	20	19¼	19⅝
LifeInvInc	.16	53	7½	8
Lifesurance		28	4	4½
LincInsLf	.40a		9½	10
LaSou Life			7⅝	8⅝
LoyalAmLfe			9	10
ManchLfGas			3⅝	4
MassGen Lfe		2	3⅝	4
MercuryGenl	.44	35	16⅝	17⅛+
MinnTitleFin	.80	5	10½	11
ModrnSecL	.10e	1	1⅜	1⅝
MonarchCap	.84	106	13⅝	14⅛
MonumentCp	.56	373	18⅝	19
MotClAmlns	14		2⅝	3
MutSavLfe	.48	2	7⅛	7⅝
NNCorp	1.20	28	18	18⅝
NatLifeFla	.15e		3⅝	3½
NatOldLine	.26	123	5	5 3-16
NatResrvLf	.80e	1	13½	14
NatSecurins s			5⅝	6⅛
NatWestn Lf		36	5 3-16	6⅛
NationwideA	.42	44	11	11⅝
NJLife Co		5	½	⅝
NorthCentrl	.07e		6⅛	7½
NoreastHart			21⅝	22¼
NorNatLfe	.05e	3	4⅛	4⅝
NowstNatLfe	.65	34	19½	20
OccidentLf	.02e	5	2⅝	3⅛
OhCasualty	1.40	51	45½	46½
OldRepInl	.42b	27	23½	24⅛
PacStd Lfe		4	1⅛	1⅜
Peerlessins	.50		6⅝	7⅛
Pensirlns	.32		4⅝	5
Penn Life		11	3 9-16	3⅝
PhilaLife	.58r	99	12⅝	13⅛
PiedmtMan	.14		2⅝	3⅛
PreferdRisk	.25e	3	9⅝	10⅛
Pres Life			2⅝	3⅛
ProtectivelLfe	.68	36	17¼	17⅝
ProvLfeAcc	.76	33	32	33¼
ProvLfeND	.25a		14¼	14⅝+
ReliableLife	.75e		14	14⅛
RepbNatLfe		146	7	7⅛
Ryanins Grp			13⅛	14⅛
SafecoCorp	1.25	58	43⅛	43⅝
StPaulCos	.80	63	33⅝	33⅝+
SecurAmLfe	.40b	275	9⅛	9⅝
SecurConn Lfe		21	9½	10
SecurLfeAcc	.48	48	10⅛	11⅛
SecurLfeGa	.32a		10½	11⅛
SelectedRisks	2	2	51	55
SoonerLfIn	.30r	6	12⅝	13⅛
SoCarolns	.50	43	10½	14
SouUnAls	.10e	33	3⅝	4
SouthlandFin	.32	37	11⅝	12⅛
SowstnLife	.72	91	21	21⅝
SovereignCp	.05r	44	4⅛	4⅝
StLifeIndiana	.36a		12	12½
StdSec Life			6	6½
StatesmGrp	.15e	12	3⅝	4⅛
TimeHolding	.60	15	18⅛	19½
TransprtLfe	.24	108	5⅝	5⅞
Unicoa		250	25	27
UnitAmer Life		17	2⅝	3⅛
UnitDiversfd	.50	5	4⅛	4⅝
UnFireCaslt	.80	4	19½	20½
UnitLbrtyLf	.25e		6	7⅛
UnitSvLf III		18	2⅛	3
UnitSvcLife	.40b	49	9⅝	10⅛
Vico Corp		2	2⅛	2⅝
WestnCasSur	.80	15	22⅝	22⅝
WestnStaLfe	.25a		8⅛	9⅛
Windsmr Lfe			1⅛	1⅛
WrldSvcLfe	.20	13	4½	5
ZenithNat Ins		44	7⅝	8⅛+
Zenith United		18	1⅞	2⅝

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask
Feb. 3, 1977	4.63	4.41
Feb. 8	4.63	4.41
Feb. 10	4.56	4.39
Feb. 17	4.57	4.39
Feb. 24	4.57	4.39
Mar. 3	4.58	4.42
Mar. 8	4.60	4.46
Mar. 10	4.59	4.45
Mar. 15	4.59	4.45
Mar. 17	4.60	4.41
Mar. 24	4.58	4.44
Mar. 31	4.60	4.45
Apr. 5	4.68	4.56
Apr. 7	4.70	4.60
Apr. 14	4.70	4.60
Apr. 21	4.73	4.65
Apr. 28	4.73	4.69
May 3	4.83	4.75
May 5	4.82	4.75
May 12	4.88	4.75
May 19	4.87	4.79
May 26	4.89	4.81
May 31	4.91	4.81
Jun. 2	4.91	4.81
Jun. 9	4.93	4.85
Jun. 16	4.95	4.85
Jun. 23	4.97	4.89
Jun. 28	5.00	4.90
Jun. 30	5.00	4.92
July 7	5.03	4.95
July 14	5.04	4.96
July 21	5.04	4.96
July 26	5.04	4.96
July 28	5.04	5.00
Aug. 23	5.14	5.06
Sep. 20	5.16	5.10
Oct. 18	5.21	5.13
Nov. 15	5.24	5.16
Dec. 13	5.26	5.19
Jan. 10, 1978	5.23	5.19

IBJ

The Industrial Bank of Japan

- Total Assets Amounted to US$30 Billion, a 19% Rise.
- Loans Outstanding Increased 11%.
- Fund Raising through Debentures and Deposits Increased 22%.
- Earning Power Resumed a Firm Upward Trend.

Condensed Balance Sheet (In thousands)

	As of September 30 1976	1975
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	US$ 2,261,522	US$ 1,059,998
Call Loans	146,705	263,168
Securities	4,649,527	3,593,313
Loans and Bills Discounted	17,908,948	16,128,711
Foreign Exchanges	1,134,801	1,062,176
Other Assets	698,659	587,611
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	3,149,318	2,526,348
Total	US$ 29,949,480	US$ 25,221,325
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL FUNDS		
Industrial Bank Debentures and Deposits	US$ 24,195,967	US$ 19,815,093
(Industrial Bank Debentures)	(17,608,833)	(14,924,870)
(Deposits)	(6,587,134)	(4,890,223)
Call Money	314,850	391,873
Borrowed Money	257,382	378,285
Foreign Exchanges	103,246	260,563
Other Liabilities	906,171	890,663
Reserves	339,025	316,503
Acceptances and Guarantees	3,149,318	2,526,348
Capital Funds	683,521	641,997
(Profit for the Term)*	(64,219)	(52,814)
Total	US$ 29,949,480	US$ 25,221,325

* Profit for the term shows the figure after taxes (corporate tax, etc.) and excludes balance brought forward from the previous term.

Notes: (1) U.S. dollar amounts are converted at ¥287.45 per dollar (inter-bank market rate in Tokyo as of September 30, 1976).

(2) Above statements are nonconsolidated.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

Japan's oldest and largest long-term credit bank.

Head Office: 3-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Phone 214-1111 Telex J22325
London, New York, Los Angeles, Frankfurt, Sydney, Singapore, São Paulo, Beirut, Hong Kong, Toronto, Paris, Luxembourg, Curaçao

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January 28th, 1977

U.S. $15,000,000

KUMAGAI GUMI CO., LTD.

7¾% Guaranteed Notes Due 1982

KUMAGAI

Guaranteed by

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Daiwa Europe N.V. — Sumitomo Finance International

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia — Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

ing a coupon of 8 per cent. paper has been provisionally triple-A by U.S. rating cies.

e borrower is known to be ing to tap the New York et as well. Presumably it e to come here first because itions in New York are cur- y less favorable. Seven-year r for triple-A rate European wers in New York current- ield around 8.2 per cent. By rast, the most comparable r here—Eurofima's 7 1/2 of —are yielding 7.98 per cent. itial reports on the response enezuela's issue are conflict- Mideast bankers report there much interest, as do the co- agers. Other bankers are less uine. One banker comments the triple-A status, while cer- y a help, is not a passport istant acceptability.

Coal and Steel

uropeans [investors] prefer opean paper," another banker mented, "just as Americans er to buy U.S. paper." He ed that while the rating ncies may rank Venezuela ple-A, not all investors are ing to go along with that raisal.

nother triple-A offering is n the European Coal and l Community. It is doing a million, five-year public issue rying a coupon of 7 1/4 per t and a $10-million, 10-year vate placement carrying a pon of 8 1/4 per cent.

Managers of the loan note that re has been no five-year of- ed since late last year and t there is considerable demand such short maturities. Banks ve been the biggest buyers of h short-dated paper, and this doubt explains the very low upon being offered. The banks l be comparing the coupon to e interbank rate.

The only other high-grade pa- er on offer is for Norsk Hydro, hich is seeking $50 million for years. A coupon of 8 1/2 per nt is being offered. However, th the Swiss investors report- ly sitting on the sidelines during e present overall uncertainty, ere is some question how 15- ar paper will be received.

Other issues currently on offer clude:

• Gulf & Western, $40 million r seven years with a coupon 8 1/4 per cent.

• Iceland, $20 million for 10 years with a coupon of 9 per cent.

• Williams & Glyn's Bank, $30 million in seven-year float- ing-rate notes. The coupon will be set at a quarter of a point over the interbank rate but is guaranteed to never be set be- low 6 1/2 per cent.

This is more generous than Crédit Lyonnais's $80-million floating-rate note or the one for the Industrial Bank of Japan, which has been increased to $50 million from $40 million. Both carry a minimum guarantee of 6 per cent.

The Canadian-dollar market is also dull, with investors appar- ently refusing to go along with the attempt to reduce the spread between U.S. and Canadian-dollar paper. Last year, coupons on Canadian paper were about one point above comparable U.S.- dollar issues while this year bankers have tried to push the differential to between half to three-quarters of a point. Their reasoning was based on the fact that the Canadian dollar is now trading at a discount to the U.S. dollar whereas most of last year it was at a premium.

Two issues, both for seven years, are currently on offer. Simpson Sears is seeking $Can. 25 million and Beneficial Finance $Can. 50 million. Both are offer- ing a coupon of 9 per cent. Crédit Suisse White Weld re- portedly refused to co-manage the Simpson loan, arguing the terms were too tight.

Demand for paper in the deutsche mark sector has also waned, especially as the quality of paper on offer is very mixed. Shell's 200-million-DM loan was well received. The 12-year loan was priced at par with a coupon of 6 3/4 per cent and was quoted at 99-100.

The city of Bergen sold its 50 million DM of 12-year paper at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 7 1/4 per cent.

Currently on offer is a 100- million-DM, five-year loan for Brazil's Light Servicio de Elec- tricidade carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent.

Narrow Spread

The Asian Development Bank, which was to have tapped the market, has withdrawn. One reason high-quality borrowers have shied away from the DM market is the relatively narrow spread between coupons on DM and dollar bonds. Bankers esti- mate it would take a relatively small increase in the value of the mark to wipe out any appar- ent advantage in borrowing in marks instead of dollars. Shell has so far been the only borrower to succeed in issuing paper be- low 7 per cent.

The only other business of note last week was the European Investment Bank's sale of 75 million guilders of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 per cent.

Yields on International Issues

(7-15 years)
Jan. 26: 8.30%; Jan. 19: 8.29%

Industrials (7-15 years)
Jan. 26: 8.28%; Jan. 19: 8.27%

Industrials (5-7 years)
Jan. 26: 7.62%; Jan. 19: 7.60%

Market Turnover

Week ended Jan. 28 (millions of dollars)

	Total	U.S. Dollar	Non-Dollar
Cedel	$712.0	$544.0	$168.0
Eurocl.	$929.0	$842.0	$87.0

U.S. Unit Warns On Bubble Baths

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP). —Bubble baths contain ingredi- ents that can cause serious harm, including damage to the bladder and kidney, the government says.

The Food and Drug Administra- tion proposed Friday that the products be required to carry warning labels for consumers.

The agency said mandatory warnings are necessary because its 1971 request to eliminate harm- ful agents from the soaps, which led most manufacturers to refor- mulate their bubble baths, has not cut down consumer complaints.

Reactions range from rashes and itching to injuries to the urinary tract, bladder and kidney, and genital disorders, particularly in girls, the agency said.

Athens Press Strike

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).— Athens journalists have called a 24-hour strike tomorrow follow- ing the beating of a colleague by three unknown assailants.

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9.)

of price increases for next year average 5.3 per cent, with the range running from a low of 4.4 per cent by Citibank econo- mists to a high of 7.3 per cent by Lehman Brothers.

An economist who is greatly concerned about the possible in- flationary impact of the Carter economic program is Albert Cox jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics Inc. He said he was negative about the tax-rebate plan and only "mildly positive" about the higher investment tax- credit for business as proposed last week by the President's top economic aides.

"We've got to keep inflation down or there won't be any in- creased business investment," Mr. Cox said. "I'm worried to death about the inflationary im- pact of the Carter package. The economy is very strong and doesn't need any added stimulus. It couldn't come at a worse time."

James O'Leary, vice-chairman of the United States Trust Co., said he believed the economy could use "some stimulus, par- ticularly to accomplish a pickup in capital spending" but said he was "beginning to become more and more concerned" about the danger of revived higher-level inflation.

"I think we have to work on the lower end of the scale of stimulus," he said. "Stimulus of as much as $15 billion or $16 bil- lion this year could have ad- verse consequences with respect to inflation. The stock and bond markets have been showing their fears over that danger already."

Police Colonel Is Held In Italy Bomb Case

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A colonel of the carabinieri, Italy's paramilitary police, and two former senior security officials have been arrested on charges of helping to plant bombs six years ago.

The carabinieri colonel, Michele Santoro, gave himself up to Rome police Friday. The two others are Samerio Molino, former chief of political police in the northern town of Trento, and Maj. Angelo Pignatelli, formerly head of Trento's counterespionage unit. All three were accused of having helped place four bombs in Tren- to in 1971.

Low Pay, Servitude Charged

Suit by Diplomat's Domestic Focuses on Legal Gray Area

By Cynthia Gorney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP). —On Feb. 7, 1972, at New York's Kennedy Airport, a dark-skinned woman in a deep-blue sari step- ped out of an airplane and into the United States.

Her name was Sugunammu Meesarapu. She was 46, a widow from the Indian city of Narsapur. She had come to the Washing- ton area to cook and clean house for an Indian couple here on diplomatic visas, to make enough money for the college expenses of her two teen-age sons. She had wanted this trip so badly that for months, fearing disappoint- ment, she had refrained from asking for it in her prayers.

Three years later, Mrs. Meesa- rapu walked away from the apartment of the man she called Ayyagaru—"master" in the In- dian Telegu language.

She did not come back. Alone in the United States, speaking no English, Mrs. Meesarapu sought refuge with a sympathetic ac- quaintance.

A lawsuit filed in Mrs. Meesa- rapu's behalf in U.S. District Court in Baltimore charges her employers, Jessie and Wilmer Hamilton, Indians who have anglicized their names, with "false imprisonment, involuntary servitude and other cruel and un- usual treatments." A second suit, filed in a Maryland Circuit Court, claims that, based on state min- imum-wage laws, the Hamiltons owe Mrs. Meesarapu $15,000 in back pay.

In Legal Limbo

She lives in a legal limbo now. She was admitted to this country because of the Hamiltons' offer of employment and without that she must fight a deportation or- der while seeking State Depart- ment approval of a new job. She speaks only Telegu but, while her new employer translated her story last week, she was able to find the English words for some- thing she wanted to say.

"My home," Mrs. Meesarapu said, "gone."

She is not alone. Every year, dozens of domestic servants ar- rive in Washington with special visas identifying them as em- ployees either of diplomats or members of international organi- zations such as the International Monetary Fund and the Organi- zation of American States. The servants may stay, according to the terms of the visas, as long as they satisfy their employers.

For some, that means new op- portunity, higher wages, a chance to bring relatives to the United States. Others, like Mrs. Meesa- rapu, describe the servant's visa as a one-way ticket to a night- mare.

If they displease their employ- ers, they face possible expulsion from the country. Usually they speak no English and, unlike most foreigners here, they are isolated by their work rather than forced to learn the lan- guage. They live in embassies, chanceries, in suburban apart- ment complexes, in expensive homes where whole days are sometimes spent cleaning and cooking in silence.

Minimum Wage Laws

Although U.S. domestics have been protected since 1974 by fed- eral minimum-wage require- ments of $2.30 an hour, there are foreign servants here who have never earned on that pay scale in their lives.

Foreigners entering the United States to work for U.S. employ- ers must undergo what the U.S. Employment Service calls "labor certification," an examination of the job offer, the foreigner's qualifications and the proposed wages. Generally the job must be one that could not easily be filled by a U.S. citizen and the salary offered must be at the prevailing rate, meaning at or above minimum wage.

There is no labor certification when a foreign domestic comes to work for another foreigner with a diplomatic visa. Although spokesmen for some of the inter- national organizations in Wash- ington said they provided coun- seling on the U.S. minimum wage, the State Department, which handles the visas of these domestics, does not require their foreign employers to guarantee minimum wage.

"We don't have requirements for what their salaries are going to be or anything else," a State Department official said last week. "That's a courtesy that's extended in international prac- tice to us."

It is a gray area in the law, a "little loophole," as Mrs. Meesa- rapu's attorney, Gordon Berman, put it, "big enough to drive a truck through."

Mrs. Meesarapu's suit argues that based on Maryland mini- mum-wage law, which was ex- tended to domestics 10 months earlier than the federal law, the Indian woman was underpaid from July, 1973, until the day she left her employer.

Low pay, however, was the least of Mrs. Meesarapu's com- plaints. For almost three years, she said in her federal suit and a recent interview, she lived in lonely terror in the Hamiltons' apartment and was forced to sleep on the floor.

Mrs. Meesarapu's pay began at $1 a day, she said in her suit, and was gradually increased to $50 a month. She slept on a mat on the floor, she said in her suit, between the beds of the couple's two children.

They took her passport away, she said. When her visa expired, the Hamiltons did not have it re- newed and she said in the suit that they threatened to have her arrested if she left them.

Charges Disputed

The Hamiltons denied most of these charges in written responses to questions by Mrs. Meesarapu's lawyers. She was treated, they declared, "like a member of the family," was paid $70 a month, was never threatened with arrest and had never been promised a $200 salary.

She also was given a bedroom, the Hamiltons said. The manager of their apartment building said the Hamiltons' apartment has only two bedrooms.

"I have lists of witnesses who can show that the gal was free to come and go as she wanted to," said the Hamiltons' lawyer, Ir- ving Dross, in an interview. "They never knew there was any problem with her until she ran off on them." The couple held her passport "for safekeeping," he said, and let her visa expire only because they had neglected to renew their own.

The State Department has two categories of diplomatic visa- holders. Ambassadors, career dip- lomats and consular officers re- ceive what are called "A" visas, and are immune to prosecution under U.S. law. They bring ser- vants to the United States simply by listing them as bonafide em- ployees.

Members of international or- ganisations are admitted to the United States under "G" visas, which also entitle them to bring servants. Immunity under a "G" visa is more limited, however, and if the minimum-wage cases are approved, lawyers say the new salary requirements would apply to any "G" visa-holders.

Chinese Text Said to Indicate Peking Fears Moscow Most

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 30 (NYT). —China regards defense against the Soviet Union as its most im- portant problem and believes re- solving the Taiwan question to be a "secondary" issue that "can still wait," according to a speech purportedly given by a senior Chinese official last year.

A text of the supposed speech was obtained by Chinese Nation- alist intelligence sources and re- leased recently.

Analysts here said they could not confirm the document's au- thenticity. They noted that some of the ideas expressed in the speech tended to be favorable to Taiwan but at the same time the speech was not inconsistent with what is known about Communist thinking on foreign policy.

On the question of Taiwan it- self, the speech said that it might still take "10 or 20 years or even longer" before Taiwan was re- unified with the mainland, add- ing that, if the United States normalized relations with Pe- king, it could still trade and have "civil relations" with Taiwan.

'Sake of Survival'

The speech said that, although Peking sees both Moscow and Washington as enemies, the dan- ger of Soviet aggression is so great that "for the sake of sur- vival," China must "give up one [the Soviet Union] and win over the other," the United States.

"From the strategic point of view, if we shelve the China-U.S. controversy, we will be able to cope with one side with all-out efforts and even gain time to solve our domestic problems first," the speech said.

The speech was purportedly made by Keng Piao, a veteran army officer and diplomat who is the director of the International Liaison Department of the Com- munist party Central Committee. Mr. Keng, who is a full member of the Central Committee, was said to have made the talk to a graduation ceremony of the In- stitute of Diplomacy in Peking Aug. 18.

Mr. Keng admitted that "not a few comrades and many brother parties do not understand" China's attitude toward the Unit- ed States.

It is true that the United States is still a capitalist and im- perialist power, Mr. Keng said, but some "revolutionary putsch- ists and adventurists do not accurately see the two-sidedness of the U.S. ruling class" and that the weak side of the United States can be exploited for China's use.

Criticism of Mao

If the speech is reliable, it ap- pears to confirm hints that there had been some criticism of Mao Tse-tung's opening toward the United States, evidently from China's leftists.

China's current policy of both improving relations with the United States, for China's bene- fit, and still working ultimately to overthrow imperialism, Mr. Keng said, accords with Mao's philos- ophy of practicing unity and struggle simultaneously.

DM BONDS

(Average Prices)

stralia 7-87	102 ¼
stralia 9-82	108 ½
stria 8¼-87	105
F. Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	103
ty of Bergen 8¾-85	105.60
itish Gas 6¾-84	98.30
P 8½-85	102 ½
se Nat. Autor. 9½-82	106 ¾
se Nat. Telec. 8¾-82	104 ¾
penhaged 7¾-86	101 ¼
urtaulds 7¾-86	102.60
urtaulds 6½-87	90 ¼
enmark 8¼-82	103 ¼
aimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	107
I B 7¾-86	101 ¾
I B 8-80	104 ⅞
stal 8½-85	102 ¾
urofima 8-83	104.66

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Europarat 7-88	96 ½
Finland 7-87	98 ½
Forsmarks 8¼-83	103 ¾
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-82	91 ¾
I C I Int. Fin. 8¼-83	106 ½
Ind. Hyp. Finn. 9-84	104 ½
Int. Am. Dev. Bk. 8½-85	104.10
Johannesburg 8-88	85
K H D Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	95½
K L M Int. 8½-85	103
Montanunion 6½-88	95.90
Montanunion 8-82	104 ¾
Newfoundland 6½-88	93 ¼
New Zealand 7-87	100 ¼
Norsk Hydro 9-87	106 ½
Norway 8¼-80	105
Oester. Donaukw. 6¾-88	96 ¼
Oester. Donaukw 8¾-85	107
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	99.35
Philip Morris 6½-87	101 ¼
Philips 8¾-82	107 ¼
Post-Och Kred.Bk 8½-83	104
Prov. Quebec 8½-87	95
Sth. Afr. Railw 9½-80	100 ½
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 6¼-83	104 ½
Tenneco 7¾-86	104 ¾
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	104
Unilever 8¼-87	106.43
Voest-Alpine 8¼-85	104.35
Worldbank 6¾-87	97 ¾
Worldbank 8-82	103.65
Worldbank 8¼-83	104 ½
Manitoba 7-89	112 113½

Units of Account

DM Basis

Comm. Urb. 8-86	112½	114
C.C.A. 8-86	115	116½
Cred. Nat. 8-86	112	113½
Denmark 8-86	117	119
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	117	119
Escom 8¼-86	100⅛	102
Nancy 8-86	112	113½
Norges 7¾-86	111	112½
Reed 6¾-83	110	112½
S.D.R. 8-86	112½	114
Apel 9½-85	103¼	104¼
Cofiroute 9-89	100¾	101¾
Cop City 8¾-86	98	99
Cop City 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
Cop City 10-79	104½	106
C.O.A. 9¼-86	101½	102½
Cop. Tel. 9¼-85	102½	103½
Enso 9¼-84	100½	101½
Funen Tel. 9-84	99¾	100¾
G I.S. 9¾-83	100½	101½
Helsinki 10-83	104	105½
Iceland 8½-88	88	99
Iceland 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Iceland 9¼-86	101	102
Iceland 10-84	104½	106
Imatran 9¾-85	103½	104½
Ind. M. Bk F. 9½-83	102¾	103¾
Ireland 9½-82	101¾	102¾
Ireland 9¾-84	104	105
Manitoba 9¼-85	103½	104½
Oslo 8½-82	100½	101½
Oslo 9¼-85	103¼	104¼
Oslo 10-81	104½	106
Pechiney 8¾-89	95	96
S.D.R. 9½-87	102	103
S.D.R. 9¼-85	102	103
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	96	97
Swed. State 9¼-85	103¼	104¼

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	73½	74½
CECA 8-85	101½	103
E N E L 7¼-86	90	92
Eurofima 7¾-81	100	—
Interfrigo 7¼-86	94½	96

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	89	90
BASF 7½-87	75	76
CNT 7½-84	83½	84½
EIB 7¾-81	89½	90½
Gervais 8-87	63	65
New Zeal. 7¼-87	74	75
Oslo 7¼-87	73½	74½
Petrol BP 7-80	94¾	95¾
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	74½	75½
Renault 7½-87	74½	75½
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	74½	75½
Roussel 7-79	95¾	96¾
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	96	97
World Bank 7¼-87	74	75

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	103¼	104¼
AMRO 9½-79	103	104
Arbed 6¼-80	96½	96½
BP 6-79	97	98
Cons Foods 6½-80	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 5¾-79	96¼	97¼
EIB 9½-79	102¾	103¾
Govett 6½-79	96½	97½
Holl. Inns 6½-79	96½	97½
KLM 6-79	97	98
Ned. Gas Un. 9¾-79	104	105
New Zealand 6¼-79	97¼	98¼
Philips 6-79	96½	97½
Sperry 6½-79	98	99
St Brands 6½-79	97¼	98½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	82	84
EIB 7-86	86	88
Burmah 7-86	53	55
Cons. Eur 7-87	79	81
Denmark 6¾-87	79	81
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	62	64
Finland 7-87	79	81
ISE 6½-87	72	74
Oslo 6¾-87	79	81
Reed 6¾-87	64	66
Slater 7¼-87	51½	53

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	98¾	99½
Ford 9¼-83	99¾	100½
GMAC 9¼-83	102	102¾
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	102¾	103½
Manitoba 9¼-85	100½	101½
Royal Canada 9½-88	102¾	103½
Roynat 9½-80	101	101¾
Texasgulf 10-86	104	104¾
Toronto Dominion 9-82	99¾	100½
Union Carbide 9¼-86	101¾	102½

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Baybanks	28¾	29½
Cleveland Trust Cp.	50¾	51¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	47¼	48
Fidelcor Inc.	25½	26¼
First Md. Bncp.	23¾	24¾
First Nat. Cinn.	34¼	35
Girard Company	43½	44½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	24½	25½
Lincoln First Banks	23¼	24¼
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	58	58¾
Nat. City Corporation	42¾	43½
New England Merch. Boston	18¼	19¾
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	34	34½
Pitts. Nat. Bank	38¼	39
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21	21¾
Secur. Pac. Corporation	27½	27¾
Shawmut Ass Boston	26½	27½
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	27¾	28¾
U.S. Trust New York	25½	26½
Un. Va. Bankshares	19	19½
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	20½	21½

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Jan. 28, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
unt Oil M	875,300	59¾	54¼	57¼	+1¼
VG Corp	323,400	6⅝	4⅞	6⅝	+1⅝
wanee In.	322,200	37½	30½	37	+2½
Patent	306,800	11	9⅞	10¾	+ ¼
aky Oil	268,500	22¾	21½	21¾	— ¼
Bnknot	254,200	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
ntex Corp	250,300	23½	20⅞	21⅞	—1¼
w Idria	167,800	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅜
Oull Oil	156,800	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
amera O	148,800	13	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞

Volume: 15,275,995 shares.

Year to date: 68,640,700 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,148.

Advances: 455; declines: 474; un- changed: 219.

New highs: 121; new low: 1.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank for- eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss F	Dan.Kr
msterdam	2.5340	4.3488	104.73*	50.975*	28.70y	—	6.8270*	100.795*	42.78*
russels (c)	37.085	63.715	15.3425	7.487	4.2115*	14.655	—	14.773	6.267
rankfurt	2.4200	4.1491	—	48.68*	2.744x	95.60*	6.521*	96.16*	40.80*
ondon (x)	1.71445	—	4.15125	8.52375	1,513	4.345	63.575	4.30225	10.16
ilan	881.85	1512.5	364.59	177.35	—	348.15	23.74	350.73	148.88
aris	4.97275	8.53	205.725*	—	5.6365x	196.475*	13.4070*	197.650*	83.950*
urich	2.5080	4.3094	103.89*	50.47*	0.2843*	99.16*	6.77*	—	42.45*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.91225; Escudo: 32.245; Israeli £: 9.07; Peseta: 68.865; Schilling: 17.23; Sw. krona: 4.2540; Yen: 289.25; Norw. krone: 5.3140; Fin. mark: 3.8265; Belgian financial franc: 37.085; Hong Kong $: 4.6585; Singapore $: 2.4575; Canadian $: 0.97575.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

INVESTMENT SEMINAR

OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE U.S.A.

INVESTMENTS/LEASING/MANAGEMENT

A one-day Seminar by a panel of U.S. experts from New York/Houston/ Chicago/Washington/Los Angeles/Boston.

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Notice of Redemption

amro bank

Dfls 60,000,000
6¼% bearer Notes of 1973 due 1977/1980
of
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
Amsterdam

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 1 payable on March 15, 1977.

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 1 amounting to Dfls 15,000,000 has been drawn for redemption on December 20, 1976 and consequently the Notes belonging to this Redemption Group are payable on

March 15, 1977

at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Office)
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

January 31, 1977.

One of the soundest stories you'll read this year is now in print.

The 1976 Pioneer Annual Report.

It tells you about a company which began as a loudspeaker manufacturer in 1938. And is today one of the largest manu- facturers in Japan of high-fidelity audio products. It tells you about product research and inno- vation, marketing flair and imagi- nation. And dynamic results: from net sales and net income of $209,728,000 and $13,283,000, respectively, in 1972 to $622,438,000 and $47,872,000 in 1976. You can read about all this and more, by simply having the coupon below filled out and mailed to us. Pioneer. The audio company.

(The U.S. dollar amounts represent trans- lation of Japanese yen for convenience only at the rate of ¥290 = US$1.00.)

PIONEER
Pioneer Electronic Corporation
4-1, Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan

Pioneer Electronic Corporation
General Administration Section
4-1, Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan
Gentlemen:
I would like to have a copy of the 1976 Pioneer Annual Report.
Name:
Address:

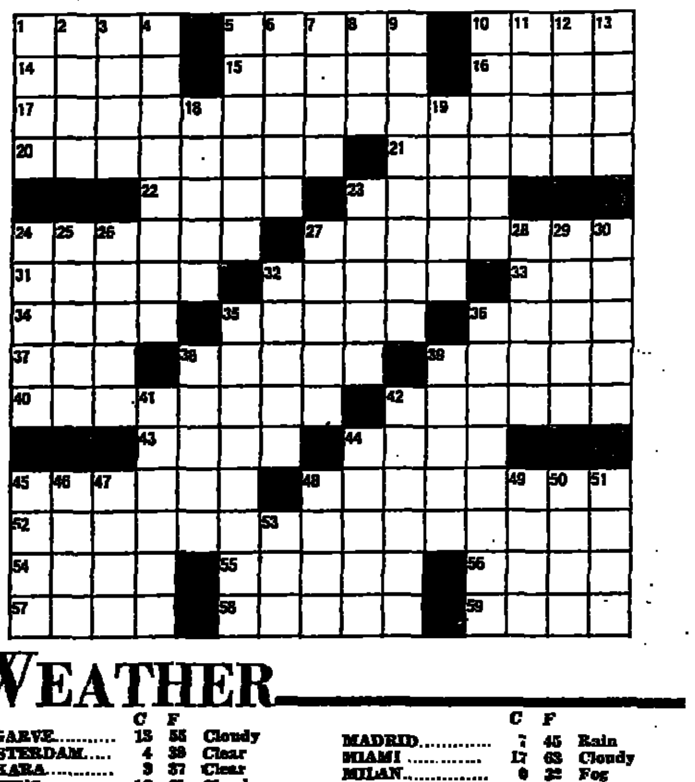
CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ice-cream measures
5 Tussle
10 Bed part
14 One of the Andreanofs
15 Partner of ho
16 Swanky
17 Embassy member
20 Stances
21 Origin of the Euphrates
22 Three, in Malaga
23 Letter beginning
24 Go up
27 Disagreed
31 Surprisers of Goldilocks
32 Cyclades island
33 Lend an ——
34 Coffee brewers
35 Gog's associate
36 Allot
37 Phoebus
38 Pops
39 What an evangelist does
40 Gives out
42 Discourages
43 Freeman Gosden
44 Italian finger game
45 Not so hard
48 Milton locale
52 Tactful group
54 Dies ——
55 Guam capital
56 Sterlet and shad eggs
57 Care for
58 Count ——
59 Snicker's associate

DOWN

1 Like some cellars
2 Personal: Prefix
3 Buddies
4 Glides lightly
5 Participated in
6 Small planet
7 Sting and X
8 Girl's name
9 Quibble over trifles
10 Rare
11 Soo feature
12 Arthur of tennis
13 "—— also serve . . ."
18 —— on the heat
19 Sods
23 Places for ICBM's
24 Treat badly
25 Injection material
26 Large-leafed plant
27 Contemporary of Manet
28 Town officer
29 Gourmand or gourmet
30 Kind of parade or circle
32 Certain people
35 Subway-crew member
36 Certain swordsmen
38 Brief acting role
39 Ice pinnacle
41 —— down (made final)
42 Biblical sewer
44 Havana memory
45 Do copy-desk work
46 Atmosphere, in Aragon
47 Hand measure
48 School groups: Abbr.
49 Curtain or ore
50 Graf von ——
51 Common Latin word
53 Past



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Clear
ANKARA	3	37	Clear
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	0	32	Overcast
BRUSSELS	2	36	Clear
BUCHAREST	7	45	Clear
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	2	36	Rain
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	0	32	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Overcast
LONDON	—1	30	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Clear
MADRID	7	45	Rain
MIAMI	17	63	Cloudy
MILAN	0	32	Fog
MONTREAL	—32	—25	Clear
MOSCOW	—5	23	Snow
MUNICH	2	36	Cloudy
NEW YORK	—9	16	Clear
NICE	13	55	Clear
OSLO	—12	10	Clear
PARIS	1	34	Clear
PRAGUE	—	—	Unavailable
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEHRAN	1	34	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Clear
TUNIS	16	61	Clear
VIENNA	5	41	Rain
WARSAW	3	37	Overcast
WASHINGTON	—3	28	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Jan. 28, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

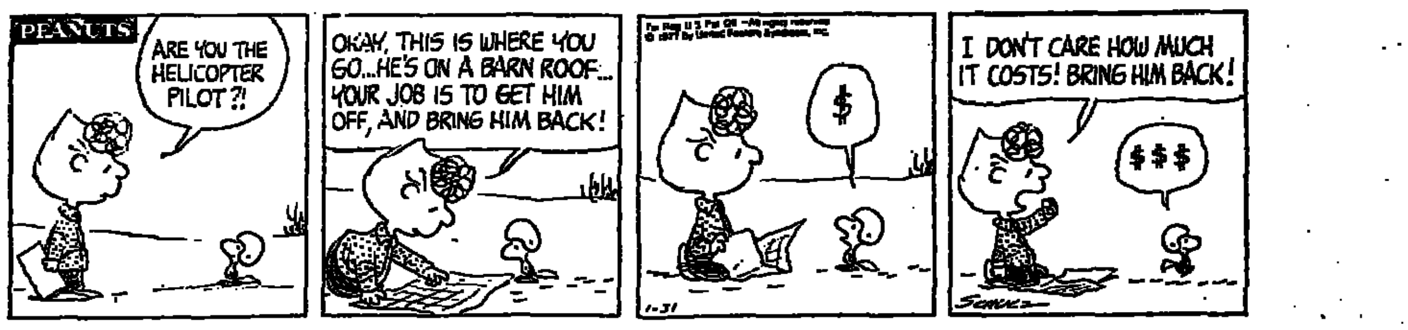
	Sell	Buy
AGE Fnd	5.48	5.39
Acorn	14.67	NL
Adv Inv	10.06	NL
Aetna F	7.46	8.15
Aetna Sh	13.02	14.23
Afuture F	9.24	NL
Allstate	8.60	9.25
Alpha	10.92	NL
Am Birth	9.78	10.69
Am Eqity	5.16	5.65
American Funds:		
Am Bal	8.13	8.89
Amcp	5.58	6.10
A Mutl	9.80	10.71
Bond	15.23	16.64
Cap Fd	6.37	6.96
Grwth	4.64	5.07
Incom	16.44	17.97
ICA	14.06	15.37
N Pers	15.93	17.41
Was M	7.14	7.80
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.99	9.83
Cap Gr	4.11	4.49
Incme	6.50	7.10
Ventr	11.57	12.64
Eq Grt	6.66	7.28
Fd Am	6.58	7.19
Prov	3.94	4.25
Am Grth	5.68	6.12
Am Invs	5.34	NL
Alnvinc	12.34	NL
AmN Gth	2.81	3.07
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.53	7.04
Incme	7.47	8.05
Spectr	4.51	4.86
Fd Inv	6.82	7.35
Wash	9.97	10.75
Auda	7.79	8.51
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.88	8.57
Inc Fd	5.02	5.46
Stock	6.04	6.60
BLC Gth	10.39	11.35
Babs Inc	1.79	NL
Babs Inv	9.38	NL
Beacn Hil	8.48	NL
Beacn In	9.37	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.58	NL
101 Fd	9.18	NL
Berk Cap	8.13	8.89
Bondstk	4.91	5.37
Bost Fdn	9.54	10.43
Brwn Fd	3.48	.75
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.07	14.28
Candn	7.62	8.33
Divid	3.10	3.40
Month	14.82	16.20
NatW S	10.09	11.03
NY Vn	11.17	12.21
CG Fund	9.74	10.53
CG Incm	8.56	9.25
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Centy Sh	10.78	11.62
Chall Inv	10.29	11.25
Chart Fd	14.55	15.90
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.27	6.85
Frnt C	3.66	4.00
Shrhd	7.44	8.13
Spect	5.44	5.95
Cheapsd	11.59	NL
Chemicl	7.30	7.98
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.52	4.94
Man Fd	8.57	2.81
Schust	7.37	8.05
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.06	9.90
Fund	9.47	10.35
Grwth	4.82	5.27
Incom	8.84	9.66
Co'n Gth	15.16	NL
Cwlth AB	.99	1.07
Cwlth C	1.48	1.60
Comp Bd	9.06	9.74
Comp Fd	7.73	8.31
Concord	12.38	NL
Cons Inv	10.25	10.62
Constel G	5.86	NL
Cont Mut	6.55	NL
Ctry Cap	unavail	
Davge Fd	7.60	NL
deVegh	30.94	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.39	13.54
Delew	11.48	12.55
Delch	9.42	9.86
Delta	4.87	5.32
Dir Cap	4.13	4.51
Dodbal	22.32	NL
DodStk	16.16	NL
Dre Bur	9.80	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.94	13.05
Equit	5.44	NL
Levge	15.22	1.663
Liq As	10.01	NL
Spl Inc	7.28	NL

	Bid	Ask
TEm	15.49	NL
Third C	12.69	13.87
Eagle Gr	9.96	10.89
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.40	9.06
Fours	8.51	NL
Grwth	.62	9.29
Incom	6.07	6.54
Speci	5.99	6.46
Stock	9.12	9.83
EDIE Sp	16.39	
Egret F	10.65	11.58
Elfun Tr	14.37	
Fairfld	9.84	10.70
Farm Bu	8.20	NL
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	9.00	9.14
Empir	19.07	
Four E	17.85	
TFree	10.88	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.94	
Capit	8.33	9.10
Contfd	10.96	NL
Daily 1	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.44	
Eq Inc	15.87	NL
Magel	22.82	
Mun Bd	10.42	NL
Fidel	16.12	17.62
Puritn	11.06	12.09
Salem	4.81	5.26
Thrift	10.71	NL
Trend	21.39	23.38
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.83	NL
Indust	4.37	NL
Incom	7.93	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.94	6.49
Grwth	6.64	7.26
Incom	8.63	9.43
Stock	8.59	9.39
FstMlt A	8.36	NL
FMMIDI	10.00	NL
Forty Fr	16.50	NL
Fnd Gth	3.97	4.34
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.46	4.87
Incom	12.62	13.79
Mutal	9.02	9.86
Speci	8.71	9.52
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.74	7.27
Grwth	5.45	5.88
Utils	4.78	5.15
Incom	1.81	1.95
US Gov	9.70	10.46
Capit	2.32	2.50
Equit	3.30	3.56
FdF Dep	8.13	NL
Fundpk	8.52	8.65
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.76	9.57
Impac	8.14	8.90
Ind Tr	10.73	11.73
Pilot	8.28	9.05
GESL S	26.73	
Gen Sec	9.26	NL
Grth Ind	17.49	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.26	4.66
Grwth	6.78	7.41
Incom	7.78	8.51
Hart Gth	11.11	NL
Hart Lev	7.34	NL
Heritge	1.34	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	15.25	16.49
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.55	4.97
Incom	3.47	3.79
Trst sh	10.38	11.34
Trst un	2.81	
Imp Cap	8.15	8.91
Imp Gth	7.41	8.10
Industry	3.10	
Int Invst	7.23	7.90
Inv Guid	8.57	NL
Inv Indic	1.56	NL
Inv Bos	10.25	11.05
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.89	9.72
Capit S	6.07	6.63
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.94	6.16
IDS Grt	5.39	
IDS Ndl	4.63	5.03
Mutl	9.15	9.94
Prog	3.08	3.35
Stock	18.80	20.44
Select	9.53	10.25
Var Py	6.44	7.00
Inv Resh	5.23	5.72
Istel	19.67	20.28
Ivy	6.31	NL
JP Grth	10.61	11.53
Janus F	17.59	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.93	9.71
Bond	19.34	21.02
Grwth	5.76	6.26
Johnstn	19.88	NL
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.98	4.35
Cus B1	18.60	18.80
Cus B2	19.55	21.37
Cus B4	8.45	9.23
Cus K1	7.78	8.51
Cus K2	5.12	5.59
Cus S1	18.03	19.71
Cus S2	9.54	10.43
Cus S3	7.61	8.32
Cus S4	3.72	4.07
Polar	3.27	3.57
Land Gth	7.15	7.82
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.21	15.62
Le Gr	8.63	9.43
Le In	10.66	11.65
Le xR	14.98	16.37
Life Ins	7.25	7.92
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	7.08	NL
Sel Spl	12.91	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.18	NL
Mut	12.96	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affitd	8.29	8.95
Bnd db	11.33	12.38
Incom	3.57	3.86
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.58	11.56
Incom	9.23	10.09
Muni	10.08	11.02
US Gov	9.88	10.80
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.08	8.83
Indep	7.11	7.77
Mass	10.58	11.56
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.66	11.49
MIG	8.52	9.19
MID	14.60	15.74
MFD	11.85	12.78
MCD	12.81	13.81
MFB	15.81	17.05
Mathers	13.08	NL
ML Cap	12.92	13.82
ML Rdy	1.00	NL
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.19	10.04
MSB Fd	14.58	NL
Mut Ben	9.04	9.88
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.69	11.87
Grwth	4.09	4.45
Incom	9.46	10.28
Mut Shrs	27.95	NL
NEA Mut	8.22	NL
Natl Ind	10.66	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.54	10.29
Bond	4.59	4.95
Grwth	5.63	6.07
Pf Stk	7.54	8.13
Incom	5.56	5.99
Stock	8.36	9.01
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.87	18.34
Grwth	8.50	9.24
Incom	13.88	15.09
Side	13.20	14.35
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	14.49	NL
Guard	28.78	NL
Partnr	.29	NL
Neuw Fd	8.12	NL
New Wld	11.02	NL
Newton	11.41	NL
Newt Inv	10.06	NL
Nichls 1	14.20	NL
Nomura	9.54	10.24
Noreast	15.03	NL
Nuveen	9.55	10.00
Omega	10.05	10.17
One Wm	13.72	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.27	6.85
IncBos	8.68	9.49
MonB	1.00	NL
TxFree	10.37	
AIM	9.36	10.23
Time	7.15	7.81
OTC Sec	11.91	12.95
Param M	8.74	9.54
Paul Rvr	6.03	6.59
Penn Sq	8.10	NL
Penn Mu	3.69	NL
Phila	7.04	7.69
Phoe Cap	8.05	8.80
Phoen Fd	9.55	10.44
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	13.87	13.55
Plig Fd	8.26	8.69
Mag C	3.45	3.66
Mag In	9.32	9.81
Pine St	11.25	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.82	15.10
II	15.08	16.48
Plan Inv	11.38	12.37
Pilgrth	11.13	12.10
Plitrnd	7.80	8.52
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.16	NL
Incom	9.91	NL
N Era	10.94	NL
N Horiz	6.93	NL
TxFree	10.14	NL
Pro Fund	5.99	NL
Prov Gth	7.70	8.42
Pru SIP	9.70	10.60
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.79	12.89
Equit	9.85	10.77
Georg	13.92	15.28
Grwth	10.37	11.33
Incom	7.99	8.73
Invest	7.63	8.34
Vista	10.05	10.98

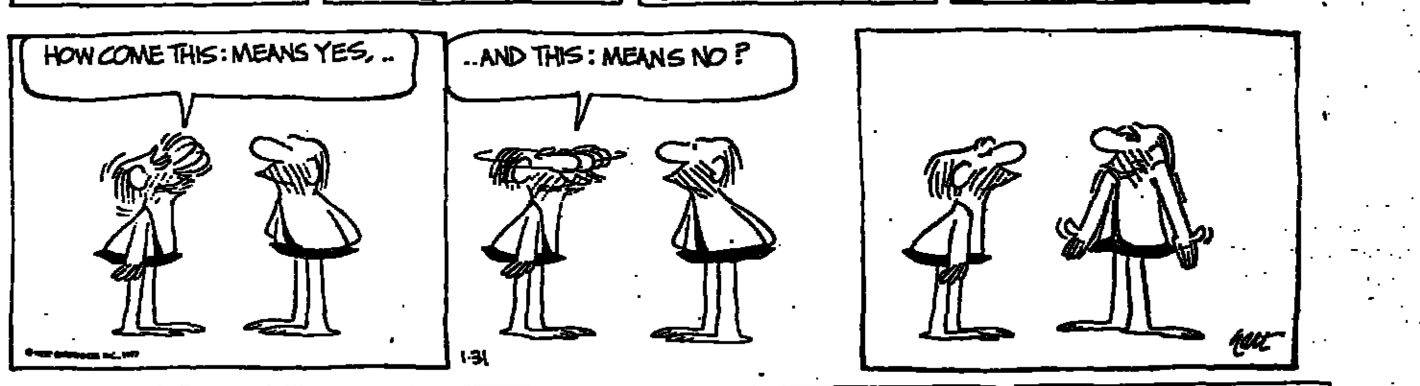
	Bid	Ask
Voyag	11.85	12.95
Rainbw	1.97	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.45	5.96
Safec Eqt	8.89	9.72
Safec Gth	8.61	9.41
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.17	NL
MMB	10.24	NL
Speci	23.66	NL
Balan	15.01	NL
Com St	9.48	NL
Man R	10.04	NL
Security Funds:		
Equty	4.03	4.40
Invest	7.46	8.15
Ultra	10.06	10.99
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.66	4.00
Balan	8.08	8.83
Com S	12.49	13.65
Seni Gth	8.15	8.86
Sentry F	12.17	13.23
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.82	6.36
Entrp	5.27	5.76
Flet Fd	5.35	5.85
Harbr	8.69	9.50
Legal	6.70	7.32
Pace	10.85	13.98
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.95	18.52
Incom	18.79	20.54
Invest	10.24	11.19
SierraG	8.71	NL
Sherm D	18.22	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.63	9.43
Invest	10.78	11.78
Trust	8.87	9.69
Vent	10.21	11.16
Sis-Kemper:		
Kem I	10.91	11.61
MonM	1.00	NL
Muni	10.58	11.11
Sup G	7.04	7.69
Sup In	9.95	10.87
Sup S	10.27	11.22
Tech	7.23	7.90
SB Eqty	9.73	NL
SB I&Gr	12.82	NL
SoGen In	11.06	11.58
Sw Invs	8.02	8.67
Swln Gt	4.87	5.26
Sover In	12.10	13.22
Spectra F	4.69	NL
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.30	4.70
Div Fd	4.98	5.43
Prog F	3.91	4.27
State St	42.78	43.15
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.29	NL
Asso F	7.10	NL
Invest	1.43	NL
Ocean	4.28	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.66	NL
Cap O	8.51	NL
Stock	12.44	NL
Survey F	8.75	9.56
Temp Gt	12.23	13.37
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.29	7.92
Trns Invs	9.48	10.30
Trav Eq	9.95	10.87
Tudr Hd	13.94	NL
TwnC Gt	4.36	NL
TwnC Inc	5.74	NL
USAA Gt	7.72	NL
USAA Inc	11.95	NL
US Gov	9.75	9.90
Unit Mut	8.32	NL
Unifund	9.61	10.50
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.91	12.84
Nat Inv	6.27	6.76
UCap	11.01	11.87
Union	12.79	13.79
United Funds:		
Accm	6.40	6.99
Bond	7.36	8.04
Con Gr	9.08	9.92
Con Inc	9.42	10.30
Incom	10.61	11.60
Scien	5.55	6.07
Vang	5.16	5.64
Unit Svcs	1.37	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.11	7.29
Incom	5.23	5.36
Lev Grt	9.21	9.45
Spl Sit	4.21	4.32
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.56	14.82
Invest	7.29	7.97
Comm	6.30	6.89
Specl	7.93	8.67
Vand Gth	3.92	NL
Vand Inc	4.02	NL
Vanguard Group:		
Expir	18.13	19.81
Fidx	13.98	14.82
Ivest	7.51	8.21
Morg	11.12	12.15
Trust	9.36	10.23
Wellsl	12.15	13.28
Wellth	9.88	10.80
West B	9.69	10.59
Windr	10.39	11.36
Varln	unavail	
WallSt G	6.27	6.85
Weln Eq	10.99	NL
Westf Grt	7.09	7.71
Wisc Inc	5.35	5.85

NL — No load (sales charge)

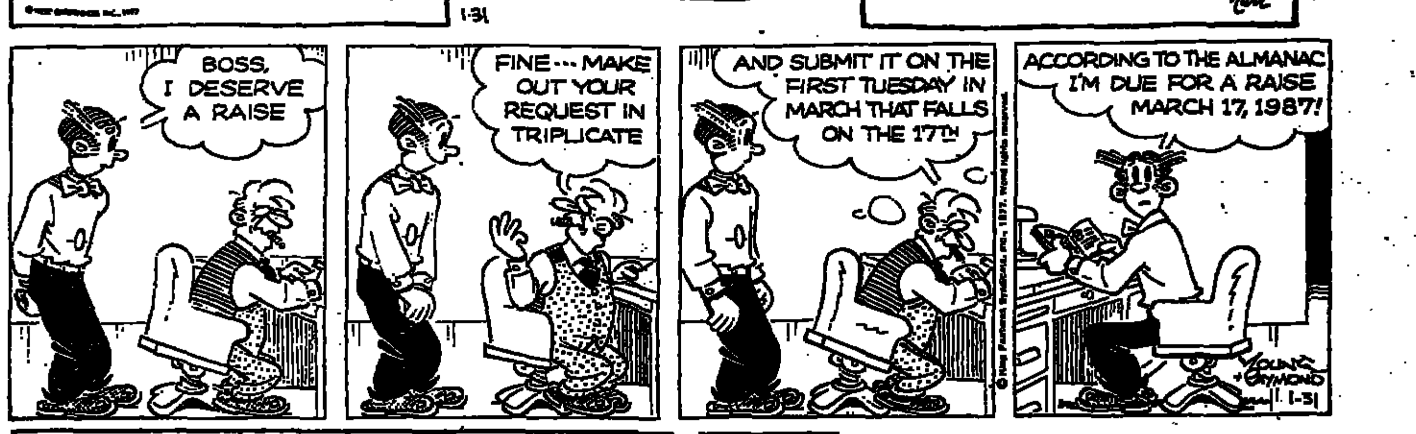
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN, M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

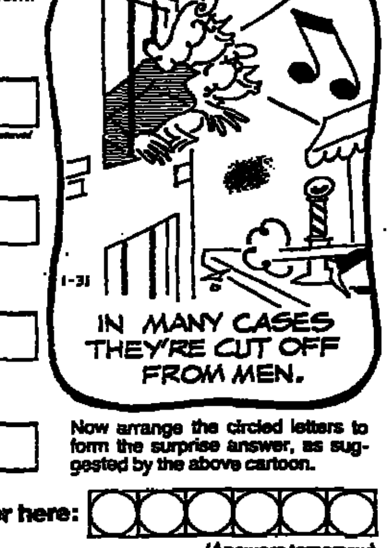
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RACCK

GIESE

BYBURG

YARPOD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print surprise answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SUITE HUMAN LATEST BALSAM
Answer: An ex-soldier who was never able to qualify as marksman led this kind of existence— "AIMLESS"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"BOY! IF FIRST GRADE IS ANY TOUGHER THAN KIDDIGARTER... I'M GONNA FORGET ABOUT GOIN' TO COLLEGE!"

BOOKS

HEAVEN IS A PLAYGROUND

By Rich Telander. Illustrated. St. Martin's. 282 pp. $8.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S become a cliché of sportswriting that for every black basketball player who makes it out of the ghetto to star on the college or professional level, there are dozens, perhaps hundreds, of equal talent who don't—who disappear instead into a syringe or a wine bottle, or simply dissipate their gifts making moves that no other players can blend with. It's a cliché, but Rick Telander doesn't just repeat it in his first book, "Heaven Is a Playground"; he illustrates and elaborates it. He shows us why basketball is as important to the black urban ghetto child as the three Rs are to Middle America; why some youths make it while most of them don't; why, in short, one young player Telander got to know was prompted to observe, "If the ghetto didn't do something to black people there wouldn't be much use for white folks in basketball, would there?"

What's more, Mr. Telander doesn't just compile a reporter's notebook of impressions of a summer—1974—he spent hanging around Foster Park in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. He got involved with the kids. Since he was obviously neither a policeman nor a social worker—better yet, he was a college football star at Northwestern who was even drafted by the Kansas City Chiefs—they could accept him and look up to him, even ask him to coach a group of them that wanted to form a playground basketball team called the Subway Stars.

So Telander came away from his summer with stories and characters. There is Rodney Parker ("I'm a story in myself"), a "hyperthyroid samaritan in gym shoes," whose profession is ticket scalping but whose passion is to nurture young players with spark of talent and connect t with prep schools and coll that can use them. (Parker cl due credit for helping along established stars as Jim M Millian, now with the New Y Knicks, and Lennie Wilkens, former head coach of the P land Trailblazers.)

There is James (Fly) Willi the country's third leading sc the previous season and a idol, whom Parker is desper trying to save from wasting abundant gifts. There is Al Kind, at 14 more promising even Connie Hawkins and great Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, is already beginning to sta under the crush of his fu greatness. And there are all marginal players—youths who either grow straight or stu youths for whom the smallest tory or defeat—the tiniest ground incident—will shape futures.

Will the Fly stop fooling ar long enough to get a con from the pros? Can Lloyd Hil "master leaper and stuffe Foster Park," overcome his sion to playing on anything concrete? Will the Subway stop squabbling and disintegr under pressure and learn rudiments of team baske These are soap-opera ques to be sure. But common t of them is the question, will children survive? Rick Tela in his low-key way, makes us deeply about the answer.

At the end, the summer is d and the anxiety of autumn sions sweeps over the playgr The Fly is down to his last ch with the pros. One player disappeared from the courts, there are sinister-looking pu cruising the playground in se of him. Rodney is looking a to a new season: ". . . so basketball. So many kids, like there's no end. You what I mean? Like it's beginning, just one big beginn Telander walks slowly away Foster Park: "In the gutt basketball half lies between cars, staring up like an or cyclops eye, dribbled to de This is a nice book.

Christopher Lehmann-Hau a New York Times book revie

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

	H	E	A	T		S	U	S	P		A	P	O	
	R	A	N	C	H		T	I	E	A		M	E	L
S	A	R	T	R	E		A	N	T	I	G	O	N	E
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O	T	S		F	I	L	S		S	Y	S	T		

CHESS—By Robert Byr

NEW YORK—For out-and-out reliance on traps and countertraps, there is probably no opening that can match the Polugaevsky branch of the Naidorf Sicilian. It is a tactician's paradise, and yet positional players are drawn to it too because of its inherently sound pawn formation. If the attacker's sacrifices can be weathered, there is a good chance that Black will have the upper hand in the end game.

In the Manila Interzonal Tournament, the Polugaevsky variation was tried six times: White won twice, Black won twice, and two games were drawn. Of these, the sixth-round encounter between Grandmasters Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia and Sergio Mariotti of Italy stands out for an enigmatic and successful positional exchange sacrifice by White.

The characteristic move of the Polugaevsky variation, 7 . . . P-N4, provokes White to the immediate advance 8 P-K5, PxP; 9 PxP with the hope that it can be branded premature by the counter 9 . . . Q-B2.

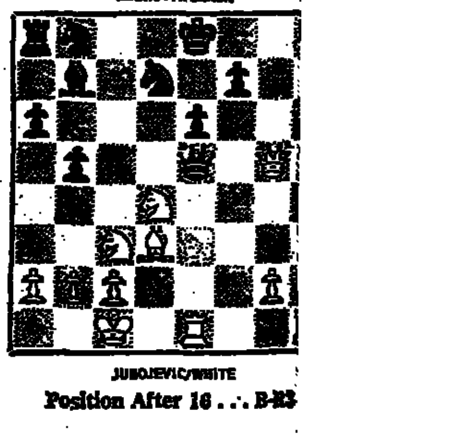
Only once, in round nine of the tourney, did White try 10 PxN, and what followed was 10 . . . Q-K4ch; 11 B-K2, QxB; 12 O-O, Q-K4; 13 B-B3, R-R2, and, eventually, a victory for Black in Mariotti-Ribli.

After Ljubojevic's 11 O-O-O, the white KP was bait for the trap 11 . . . QxP?; 12 QxQ, NxQ; 13 N(4)xNP!, after which any effort to avoid 14 R-Q8 mate would have cost Black his QR.

An Ill-Advised Capture

Ljubojevic's 12 Q-N4 threatened 13 NxKP!, to which 12 . . . NxP was no defense, since 13 NxKP!, PxN; 14 QxPch, B-K2; 15 BxPch! would have given White a winning attack. However, instead of 12 . . . QxP, Mariotti would have

MARIOTTI/BLACK



LJUBOJEVIC/WHITE

Position After 16 . . . B-R3

been more prudent to play 12 Q-N3, as in Balashov-Mec round 16.

After Ljubojevic's 15 QR Mariotti could not escape t ending with 15 . . . Q-B5ch? cause of 16 QxQ, PxQ; 17 NxN PxN; 18 B-N8mate.

On 16 . . . B-R3; 17 NxK Mariotti could not play 17 PxN, since 18 B-N8ch, K-B KR-B1ch, K-N2; 20 R-R K-N1; 21 RxQ, NxR; 22 B-R KxR; 23 QxB would have g White a great advantage. In line, 19 . . . K-N1; 20 B-R KxB; 21 R-B7ch, Q-N2; RxQch, BxR; 23 BxP is also much for Black to cope with.

After 19 . . . NxR, Ljuboj had bishop plus pawn for a r and his active minor pieces m it difficult for Mariotti to o nize his position.

Mariotti should have gone struggling with 24 . . . R- instead of returning the excha with 24 . . . R-KN5 and defe ing a thankless pawn-down e ing.

Mariotti played 64 . . . B- but then—realizing that he c not simultaneously halt the white passed pawns—he resign

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Ljubojevic	Black Mariotti	White Ljubojevic	Black Mariotti
1 P-K4	P-QB4	33 P-N3	N-K6
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	34 R-B2	B-B6
3 P-Q4	PxP	35 B-N5	N-Q4
4 NxP	N-KB3	36 NxN	RxN
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	37 B-B6	N-B1
6 B-KN5	P-K3	38 P-KR4	N-Q2
7 P-B4	P-N4	39 B-B3	N-B4
8 P-K5	PxP	40 NxN	RxN
9 PxP	Q-B2	41 B-Q4	R-Q4
10 Q-K2	KN-Q2	42 R-Q2	P-B4
11 O-O-O	B-N2	43 B-K3	R-K4
12 Q-N4	QxP	44 R-Q8ch	K-B2
13 B-Q3	P-R3	45 K-Q2	P-N5
14 B-R4	P-N4	46 R-Q4	P-R4
15 QR-K1	P-KR4	47 P-R5	R-K2
16 QxNP	B-R3	48 R-Q6	R-B2
17 NxKP	BxQch	49 B-Q4	B-K5
18 NxB	O-O	50 P-B4	PxPe.p.ch
19 RxQ	NxR	51 BxP	K-K2
20 B-B5	N-N3	52 R-KN6	R-Q2ch
21 B-N3	N-B3	53 K-B1	R-Q5
22 B-Q6	KR-Q1	54 B-K5	B-B6
23 B-B7	R-Q5	55 P-R6	R-B8ch
24 N-B3	R-KN5	56 K-Q2	K-B2
25 BxR	PxB	57 R-QR6	R-B7ch
26 N-K1	R-K1	58 K-K1	R-R7
27 R-B1	N-Q5	59 B-B4	B-N8
28 B-N6	N-B4	60 P-R3	B-B7
29 P-KN3	N-Q3	61 P-N4	PxP
30 N-Q3	N-QB5	62 PxP	B-K5
31 B-Q4	R-Q1	63 P-B5	K-N1
32 B-B6	R-Q3	64 R-R7	B-Q4 and Resigns

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هكذا من الأصل

In World Ski Cup

Russi Outspeeds Klammer

ZINE, France, Jan. 30 —Bernhard Russi of Switz- made the breakthrough been seeking all season won today's World Ski ownhill and Franz Klam- f Austria wound up in place.

mmer, the "downhill king," first to congratulate the old Swiss skier as he down the fast final schuss. ord a time of 1 minute, conds, the only man to :46.

Walcher of Austria cover- 3,050-meter course, which 1,871 meters, in 1:46.16 for place, followed by country- Ernst Winkler, third in

Reigning World Cup and Olympic downhill champion Klammer, 22, timed 1:46.27 after failing to pick up enough speed on the exceptionally steep start of the run.

Nothing looked easier as Russi, the second oldest skier on the World Cup circuit, swept along the wet, soggy snow to set the fastest intermediate time of 1:05.16.

"I never did give up hope of beating Klammer one day," Russi said. "All season I have been preparing for the day when there would be no more Klammer."

It was Klammer's first downhill defeat of the season after eight straight victories, including the final three race: of last season.

"It had to happen some day," Klammer said. "I lost balance on that steep section at the start and just couldn't make up time. Besides, this wet snow is too slow for me."

Russi had been shaping up for this victory all season. In five races, he has not been out of the first four, placing third three times and fourth twice.

The result made no change in the leadership of the World Cup standings, with Swede Ingemar Stenmark, a slalom specialist who does not race in downhill events, still on top with 149 points.

Klammer's fourth place was worth 11 points, but he remained in second place with 144, ahead of Austrian Klaus Heidegger, third with 131. Russi moved up from 8th to 7th position with 92 points.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland, 1:46.57; 2. Josef Walcher, Austria, 1:46.16; 3. Ernst Winkler, Austria, 1:46.18; 4. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:46.27; 5. Herbert Plank, Italy, 1:46.74; 6. Ulrich Spiess, Austria, 1:47.53; 7. Erwin Josi, Switzerland, 1:47.61; 8. Sepp Ferati, West Germany, 1:47.66; 9. Ivano Corvi, Italy, 1:47.78; 10. Peter Muller, Switzerland, 1:47.81.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 149; 2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 144; 3. Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 131; 4. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 108; 5. Heini Hemmi, Switzerland, 98; 6. Piero Gros, Italy, 93; 7. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland, 92; 8. Walter Tresch, Switzerland, 81; 9. Josef Walcher, Austria, 58; 10. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 56.

Kaserer Is Victor

MEGEVE, France, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Monika Kaserer of Austria got her first victory of the ski season when she beat World Cup leader Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland in yesterday's women's giant slalom.

Setting off 12th under lightly-falling snow and in poor visibility, Kaserer, who finished third in last year's World Cup, swept down the 1,150-meter course in 1 minute, 34.87 seconds to clip 2-100ths of a second off Morerod's time.

Morerod negotiated the firmly-packed snow of the course which dropped 360 meters through 52 gates, in 1:34.89, ahead of her greatest rival in the cup standings, Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria, third in 1:35.06.

"I don't think I skied very well," Kaserer, 24, said. "I made a few mistakes, especially at the bottom, and I certainly didn't think I would win."

Morerod, who will be 21 in April, was the fifth starter and set the best halfway time of 1:00.26. When she completed the course in such a fast time, she was immediately acclaimed the winner.

"It's not true, I skied so badly," Morerod, defending World Cup giant slalom titlist, said. When Kaserer's time was announced, she shrugged her shoulders and said, "Well, I made several mistakes and Monika was just faster."

Morerod's second place kept her firmly on the top of the World Cup standings with 213 points, and she picked up five more than Proell-Moser, second overall with 189.

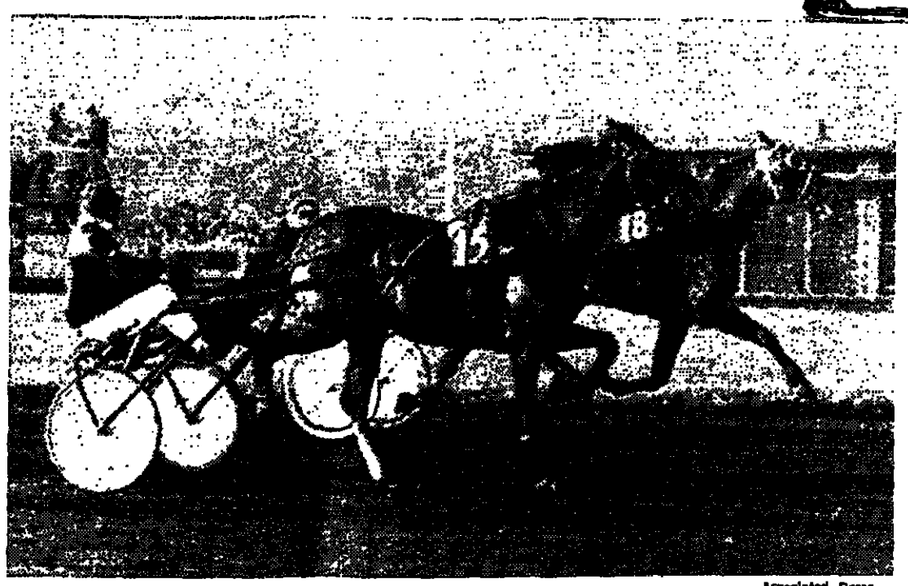
Austrian Brigitte Totschnig-Habersatter held onto third place overall with 148 points; Kaserer, despite her triumph, remained sixth with 116.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:34.87; 2. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland, 1:34.89; 3. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:35.06; 4. Viki Fleckenstein, U.S., 1:35.40; 5. Regina Sackl, Austria, 1:35.53; 6. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:35.61; 7. Abbi Fischer, U.S., 1:36.26; 8. Becky Dorsey, U.S., 1:36.39; 9. Lea Soelkner, Austria, 1:36.63; 10. Brigitte Totschnig-Habersatter, Austria, 1:36.78.

Associated Press.

nhard Russi on his way to victory in downhill event.



Associated Press.

Bellino II beating Eleazar by a head in the Prix d'Amérique at Vincennes race track.

Eleazar Is 2d

Prix d'Amérique Goes To Bellino for 3d Time

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—For an "old horse," Bellino II didn't do poorly today. The 10-year-old trotter, older but wiser, trotted off with his third straight Prix d'Amérique.

It was his most difficult victory in this classic and also the most satisfying, for after the race had gone its first 10 meters, it appeared that the ancient traveler didn't have a chance. At the finish line, though, he was a head in front of the co-favorite, Eleazar. Five lengths further back was the third-place horse, Franca Maria, a 100-to-1 shot.

Fourth was Fakir du Vivier, third choice in the big betting along with his entrymate Equileo. But Fakir lost his chance coming to the stretch the second and final time when he broke stride. That was exactly what had happened to the mighty Bellino, but instead of at the end of the 2,600-meter (a mile and five eighths) classic, it happened right away.

Fell Into Step

Frenchman Jean-René Gougeon, driving his fifth Prix d'Amérique victor, said that his horse clipped another trotter and then Bellino turned his head, covered by a red mask with only slits for his eyes and ears, toward the right. Although it was the first time that Bellino had broken his long stride for longer than Gougeon could remember, neither man nor animal panicked. The trotter soon fell into step, third from the rear in the field of 18 horses chasing the purse money of nearly 1,250,000 francs ($250,000).

With the race half over, and the field grinding its way on a tiring uphill section of the Vincennes course, Bellino bounced by the field, his long high-stepping strides settling him into second place. On the turn for the homestretch, the red masked marvel had his stately head in front and kept it there all the way to the wire. The mighty Bellino had done it again, the first trotter since Roquepine (1966-68) to win Europe's most rewarding trot a third time, the first 10-year-old in 30 years to win this classic. Roquepine, too, was driven by Gougeon, consistently France's leading driver. But he didn't want to make any comparisons. What was the point? he asked.

Too Old Next Year

He also said it would be nice if owner Maurice Macheret would now retire the 10-year-old. What better way to go out, he said. Besides, there is little left for Bellino to accomplish. Next year he will be past the age limit for the Prix d'Amérique. And the trotter, who measures more than 17 and a half hands, has as long a list of accomplishments as is possible—and 3,000,000 francs in earnings to show for it.

Last year, the trotter became the first to win France's Triple Crown and monté championships. In 1975 and 1976, Bellino won both the trotting titles with sulky and in monté. This year, however, in last week's monté (a race where the driver sits on the horse rather than in the sulky), Bellino was handily beaten. It was said that old age would beat him in the Prix d'Amérique.

Gougeon admitted before the race that "Bellino no longer is the unbeatable champion he was last year," but added, "still, he hasn't said his last word in the Prix d'Amérique."

Dauga Disqualified

Gougeon, indeed, was right, and he was responsible for making himself sound good. He was masterful in winning his fifth Prix d'Amérique. Not as successful today, however, was his brother, Michel. Michel brought home his trotter, Dauga, in fourth place but Dauga broke stride crossing the finishing line, a reason for disqualification. Benefitting was Fakir du Vivier, who was close to the lead most of the race until breaking stride.

Fakir's entrymate, Equileo, kept in step but just wasn't fast enough, besides not liking the cold weather. The horse had been shipped to Florida for the sun and was greeted today at Vincennes by chilling wind and temperature in the low 20s.

He finished far back in the field of 18, right near the only foreign entrant—Delfo—to challenge the French at home. Italian-owned Delfo, too, got his leg action mixed up, just as he was moving into good position in the stretch the first time around.

A large Italian contingent in the crowd of more than 50,000 cheered the challenging move so loudly that it didn't hear the announcer tell of the break in stride. When the cheering had stopped, the horse was almost in the same place he was when the cheering had started.

Stockton, Connors in U.S. Pro Final

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors's powerful placement shots and endurance were too much for Cliff Drysdale last night as the defending champion beat the South African, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, to reach the finals of the $200,000 U.S. Indoor Pro Tennis Championships.

The 24-year-old Connors, the world's top-ranked player, meets fellow American Dick Stockton for the $40,000 first prize. Stockton ousted Jeff Borowiak earlier yesterday in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

Connors indicated his strategy early. He ran the 35-year-old Drysdale, 11 years his senior, from side to side with forehand blasts and two-fisted returns.

The 5-foot-10 Connors broke Drysdale's service in the third and seventh games of the first set and ran it out 6-2. Drysdale fought back in the second set, matching service breaks through the first four games. But the sweat-soaked South African simply ran out of gas. Connors took a 3-2 lead with a service break, shattered Drysdale again in the seventh game and held service for another 6-2 set.

In the third game on the final set, Drysdale at one point was so frustrated he handed his racket to a ball boy and said, "Here, you play him."

Many Upsets

Stockton, 10th ranking U.S. player, has moved through this upset-strewn tournament with victories over John Alexander, 8th-seeded Brian Gottfried and 10th-rated Ken Rosewall.

Stockton, who earned $138,766 last year on the world championship tennis tour, took the first set from Borowiak with a service breakthrough in the fourth game. Borowiak netted a half volley on the final point of the game.

The 12th-seeded Stockton almost put the set away in game No. 8 against Borowiak's serve, but the 27-year-old former NCAA champion fought off set point. Stockton, however, in the next game, held service in a 4-1 game, polishing off the set with a drop shot.

Barker vs. Navratilova

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 30 (AP).—Sue Barker and Martina Navratilova will meet for the championship of the $100,000 women's tennis tournament after semifinal victories yesterday.

Barker, of England, defeated American Rosie Casals, 6-2, 2-6, 7-6. Navratilova turned back Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-3.

Associated Press.

Dick Stockton during his match against Jeff Borowiak.

Riddick, Davenport, Coghlan Win

Outstanding Performances in Millrose Games

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Rosalyn Bryant set a world indoor record, Steve Riddick scored another victory for "bee power," Willie Davenport hurdled on like old man river and Ramonn Coghlan proved that Filbert Bayi was only human in the Wanamaker Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

A record crowd of 18,235 braved fearful weather forecasts Friday night to watch the heroes of last summer's Montreal Olympics. They were rewarded with a series of outstanding performances.

Kevin Byrne, a high school senior, won the invitation high school mile in 4 minutes 8 seconds, the fastest by a schoolboy in the Garden. Lorna Forde of the Atoms Track Club ran the Garden's fastest women's 880, winning easily in 2 minutes, 6.5 seconds.

The D.C. Striders of Washington ran the fastest one-mile relay in any garden, 3 minutes, 13.8 seconds, breaking a 23-year-old record held by the Grand Street Boys Club all-Olympic gold-medal quartet of Herb McKenley, Andy Stanfield, George Rhoden and Mal Whitfield.

New World Mark

The 21-year-old Bryant, a U.S. Olympian, won the women's 440-yard dash in 53.5 seconds. She broke the world standard of 53.7 set only two weeks ago by Forde of the Atoms Track Club.

The competition was pushing Riddick in the 50-yard dash but he still won his sixth straight sprint of the season, beating Ed Preston, Houston McTear and Harvey Glance in 6 seconds and waving a hand in the air the last 10 yards to the tape.

The 33-year-old Davenport, a four-time Olympian, also was in good company but still took the 60-yard hurdles decisively by 2 feet in 7 seconds, defeating Charles Foster, one of the top U.S. hurdlers.

The Wanamaker Mile failed to produce a sub-four-minute time for the first time in four years, but was one of the more interesting races in recent years.

A last-lap spring by the 24-year-old Coghlan provided the impetus for a two-yard victory in 4:00.2 over Wilson Waigwa, who finished second in 4:00.5.

Bayi, the 23-year-old world record-holder in the 1,500, was third in 4:01.8, obviously still drained mentally and physically from an exhausting three-day trip from Tanzania.

Paul Cummings, the defending champion, who had run 3:59.2 earlier this season, took the seven-man field through a 59-second opening quarter-mile and 2:00 half-mile, with Bayi content to run in second place.

Tried to Slow It

The interesting phase of the 11-lap race took place in the final three laps. Bayi took the lead and tried to slow the pace, only to have Cummings regain it with 2 1/2 laps left.

Coghlan, the Irish Olympian who finished fourth in the 1,500 at Montreal, made his move to second, behind Cummings, with 1 1/2 left and then took the lead as the gun sounded for the final lap.

Bayi, normally in front at this stage of the race, found himself jostled entering the first turn and dropped back, as Coghlan surged ahead to his third straight mile victory of the season.

"It was too tough a race for tonight. I was very tired," said Bayi, beaten for the first time in five races at the Garden.

"It was the toughest race I've run so far this year," Coghlan said. "It was a tactical race, and I'm very pleased to have beaten Bayi."

Watson Is Leader In San Diego Golf

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—Tom Watson birdied all the par-five holes for the second day in a row and, with a five-under-par 67, broke out of a three-way tie yesterday and established a two-stroke lead in the third round of the $180,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open Golf Tournament.

Watson, winner of the Bing Crosby last week and a strong, fourth-place finisher the week before, put together a 54-hole total of 200, matching the tournament record at 16 below par. For his last 11 rounds, Watson is 37 strokes below par.

Watson's final birdie of the day was a 15-foot putt on the 18th hole at the 7,047-yard south course at the Torrey Pines Golf Club.

Bob Shearer of Australia, a 28-year-old rookie on the U.S. tour, and Lon Hinkle, shared the second-round lead with Watson but couldn't match Watson yesterday on the par-five holes. The Aussie had a 69 and was second at 202.

Bill Rogers and Larry Nelson were at 205. Nelson had a 68, Rogers a 70. The hard-hitting Hinkle, who has yet to win in four years of tour activity, slipped to a 73 and was tied at 206—six strokes back—with Ben Crenshaw and rookie Keith Fergus. Crenshaw shot a 69, Fergus 67.

Defending champion J.C. Snead was at 208 after a 71.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Houston 4, Edmonton 1 (Gray, Lund, Lukowich, Mark Howe; Hamilson).

New England 6, Phoenix 2 (McKenzie, S. Carlson, Calligheu, Keon, Webster, Hynes; Repo, Florek).

Quebec 5, Indianapolis 3 (Tardif 3, Cloutier, C, Bordeleau, P. Bordeleau; Leclerc 2, Karlander, Stapleton, Peacosh).

Saturday's Games

Quebec 7, Cincinnati 2 (Marc Tardif, Cloutier, C. Bordeleau, Pichtner, P. Bordeleau Brackenbury, Weir; Sobchuk, Roy).

San Diego 5, Winnipeg 3 (Rhinese 2 Santos 2, Arduono; Sullivan, Lindstrom 2).

Houston 6, Calgary 4 (Preston, Ruskowski, Connor, Gray; Marty Howe, G. Howe; Kryskow 2, Miller, Chipperfield).

Associated Press.

Anett Potzsch of East Germany during her free-skating performance at Helsinki Ice Hall.

East German Gets Women's Skating Title

HELSINKI, Jan. 30 (UPI).—East Germany won its second gold medal at the European Figure Skating Championships yesterday when 16-year-old Anett Poetzsch won the women's title.

Poetzsch, the favorite, had a total of 189.78 points, compared to 183.22 for runnerup Dagmar Lurz of West Germany. Italian Sue Driano was third with 182.30.

Jan Hoffman captured the other East German gold, in the men's competition. But the powerful Soviet team dominated the championships in Helsinki's Ice Hall.

Of the 12 medals awarded, the Russians won six, with a one-two-three sweep in the pairs. They also took a first and third in the ice dancing and a second in the men's.

With defending champion Dianne de Leeuw of the Netherlands now a professional, Poetzsch was tipped as the one to beat and she lived up to her advance billing by winning each segment of the competition—compulsory figures, short program and free skating.

In last night's free skating, her routine included two difficult triple jumps and enough poise to win her the evening's best marks for artistic impression.

Neither Lurz nor Driano turned in particularly impressive performances, although the West German did a triple loop—the only woman competitor to even attempt the maneuver. Driano fell trying another type of triple.

A near capacity crowd of 8,000 gave its warmest applause for 14-year-old Denise Biellman of Switzerland, whose extremely difficult program, done with considerable speed, vaulted her from ninth to sixth place in the final standings.

College Basketball

Northwestern Gets Revenge for Michigan Mistreatment

By Robert

EW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).— ce 1970, Northwestern has been whipping boy of the Univer- of Michigan athletic machine. Wildcats lost four straight tball games to the Wolverines ing that seven-year period by combined score of 135-13 and e fared even worse on the basball court, where they dropped straight.

ut Northwestern indulged in overdose of revenge yesterday the Wildcats vented seven rs of frustration by handing 2-ranked Michigan a 99-97 loss.

was the first loss in nine Ten games for the Wolverines it left them just a half a e ahead of second-place Purd. Northwestern, on the other d, claimed just its fifth vicy in 18 games this year.

For our program it ought to bring some national attention that Northwestern does indeed play basketball," said coach Tex Winter. "We like to think it's a step in the right direction. We overcame the greatest odds to win. I sensed it coming. I could feel it. We've been playing some good basketball lately."

Took the Lead

Billy McKinney, called by his coach "the best player in the country," scored 29 points to pace the Wildcats, who took the lead for good with 27 minutes left in the game when Bob Svete hit a jump shot to make it 27-26.

Michigan wasn't the only rated team to get upset as No. 3 North Carolina and No. 4 Alabama also fell.

Wayne (Tree) Rollins scored 15 points, grabbed 19 rebounds and blocked eight shots as Clemson shocked North Carolina, 93-73. Clemson coach Bill Foster became so excited during the final two minutes of the game that he separated his shoulder jumping up and down.

Jack Givens scored 23 points, including two free throws with 12 seconds left, to lead seventh-ranked Kentucky to an 87-85 upset of Alabama. Givens also pulled down 12 rebounds. Rickey Brown was Alabama's top scorer with 21 points with T.R. Dunn adding 17.

Top-ranked San Francisco edged Santa Clara, 71-70, on a layup by Chubby Cox with two seconds left. Santa Clara led by 16 early in the second half, but the Dons rallied behind Marlon Redmond, who scored 21 of his game-high 23 points in the second half. San Francisco, now 21-0, had beaten Santa Clara, 74-68, earlier in the week.

Louisville Victory

Butch Lee scored 21 points to lead eighth-ranked Marquette to its 10th straight victory, a 85-64 decision over Depaul, and Larry Williams scored 28 points to power 10th-ranked Louisville to a 105-87 victory over Rhode Island.

In the second ten, 11th-ranked Wake Forest beat Appalachian State, 83-73; 12th-ranked Cincinnati defeated Duquesne, 83-65; 13th-ranked Arizona topped Colorado State, 77-72; 14th-ranked Minnesota beat Ohio State, 77-67.

It was 15th-ranked Arkansas 68, Baylor 59; 17th-ranked Purdue over Illinois, 66-63; St. John's with a 61-51 upset of 18th-ranked Oregon, and 20th-ranked Missouri over Iowa State 79-69.

Bugner-Lyle Bout Set

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Heavyweight boxing contenders Joe Bugner of Britain and Ron Lyle of the United States will meet in a scheduled 12-round bout March 20 in Caesars Palace Sports Pavilion, the promoters announced.

College Basketball

Saturday's Results

TOURNAMENTS

(1st Round)

Madison Square Garden Classic (Championship)

oly Cross 83, Seton Hall 77.

(Consolation)

utgers 73, Manhattan 70.

EAST

uny 68, Air Force 49.

agston U. 77, LIU 73.

Rhode Is. 78 (Northeastern) 51 (o't).

olumbia 105, Brown 91.

eo. Washington 86, Maryland 76.

ehigh 78, Bucknell 69.

aine 94, Vermont 82.

assachusetts 65, Connecticut 64.

ean St. 74, Pittsburgh 60.

rinceton 69, Penn 58.

t. John's (NY) 61, Oregon 51.

Virginia 70, Duke 65.

SOUTH

lemson 93, N. Carolina 73.

eorgia Tech 89, Tulane 62.

entucky 87, Alabama 85.

SU 77, Auburn 73.

ouisville 105, Rhode Island 87.

ississippi 80, Florida 62.

MU 88, The Citadel 70.

Wake Forest 83, Appalachian St. 73

Wm. & Mary 70, Navy 56.

Friday's Results

EAST

rown 64, Cornell 55.

olumbia 71, Yale 44

aine 63, Vermont 55.

ale 72, Hunter 69.

WEST

olorado St. 79, Arizona St. 69.

eattle U. 88, Oregon St. 51.

UCLA 77, Southern Cal 59.

Wyoming 69, Arizona 68.

MIDWEST

incinnati 83, Duquesne 65.

ndiana 81, Iowa 65.

innesota 77, Ohio St. 67.

issouri 79, Iowa St. 69.

ebraska 88, Oklahoma St. 54.

orthwestern 99, Michigan 97.

urdue 66, Illinois 63.

Wisconsin 87, Mich. St. 83 (3 o'ts).

SOUTHWEST

rkansas 68, Baylor 59.

ouston 103, SMU 102.

klahoma 64, Kansas St. 62.

Texas 88, TCU 80.

Texas A & M 93, Rice 69.

WEST

rizona 77, Colorado St. 72.

ong Beach St. 85, San Diego St. 83.

ontana 53, Idaho 50.

New Mexico 73, Brigham Young 65.

Utah St. 103 Stanford 84.

Wyoming 93, Arizona St. 88.

College Basketball

Saturday's Results

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Utah St. 103 Stanford 84.

Wyoming 93, Arizona St. 88.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	38	17	.691	—
Boston	33	25	.569	6 1/2
N.Y. Knicks	21	25	.457	7 1/2
Buffalo	17	30	.362	12
N.Y. Nets	13	33	.283	15 1/2

Central Division

Washington	28	19	.578	—
Houston	26	20	.565	1/2
Cleveland	26	20	.565	1/2
San Antonio	24	23	.511	3
New Orleans	22	25	.458	5 1/2
Atlanta	18	32	.360	10 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver	32	14	.696	—
Detroit	27	21	.563	6
Kansas City	25	24	.510	8 1/2
Indiana	22	26	.458	11
Chicago	20	28	.417	13
Milwaukee	14	37	.275	20 1/2

Pacific Division

Portland	33	17	.660	—
Los Angeles	31	16	.660	1/2
Golden State	25	21	.543	6
Seattle	26	23	.531	6 1/2
Phoenix	23	24	.478	9

Friday's Games

Golden State 106, New York Nets 84 (Barry 25, Wilkes 13; Hawkins 27, Skinner 19).

Los Angeles 117, Philadelphia 104 (Abdul-Jabbar 39, Ford 11; Erving 22, Free 21).

Boston 119, Milwaukee 113 (Havlicek 33, White, Kuberski 15; Bridgeman 28, Meyers 23).

Houston 118, Atlanta 104 (Tomjanovich 28, Johnson 20; Robinson 32, Drew 22).

Kansas City 105, Chicago 94 (Westman 24, Boone 22; Gilmore 30, N. Johnson 19).

Denver 108, New Orleans 96 (Issel 31, Thompson 23; Maravich 28, Behagen 14).

Saturday's Games

Phoenix 118, New Orleans 102 (Westphal 26, Adams 18; Maravich 34, Coleman 18).

Atlanta 101, Houston 97 (Drew 37, Robinson 17; Tomjanovich 21, Murphy, Newlin 18).

Chicago 109, Detroit 101 (Johnson 28, Gilmore 23; H. Porter 27, Lanier 22).

Kansas City 112, New York Knicks 105 (Taylor 34, Boone 22; Monroe 28, McAdoo 25).

Washington 108, Indiana 107 (Chenier 26, Hayes 23; Hillman, Knight 24, Roundfield 20).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	38	10	11	87	185	133
N.Y. Islanders	29	12	7	65	174	118
Atlanta	22	17	11	55	164	157
N.Y. Rangers	17	21	13	47	178	185

Smythe Division

St. Louis	21	22	5	47	141	166
Chicago	17	24	9	43	156	175
Minnesota	12	25	11	35	140	193
Colorado	13	28	9	35	142	186
Vancouver	14	22	5	33	139	196

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	38	7	7	79	241	114
Pittsburgh	21	19	8	50	153	154
Los Angeles	17	23	10	44	160	165
Washington	15	28	7	37	131	185
Detroit	13	29	6	32	124	173

Adams Division

Boston	30	15	4	64	188	149
Buffalo	28	15	5	61	171	130
Toronto	24	19	6	54	178	157
Cleveland	15	25	8	38	148	169

Friday's Result

Colorado 3, Atlanta 3 (Arnason, Dean, Paiement; Chouinard, Lysiak, Hcuston).

Saturday's Results

Detroit 4, Cleveland 3 (Lochead 2, McKechnie, Lapointe; Wilding, Spring, Fidler).

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Daily, Dupont, McLeish, Bob Kelly, Leach; Larouche, Cowbar).

Washington 5, St. Louis 2 (Bailey, Monahan, Riley, Lemieux, Charron; MacMillan, Unger).

Los Angeles 4, New York Islanders 0 (Goring, Dionne, Murphy, Williams).

Buffalo 3, Montreal 3 (A. Savard, Luce, Schoenfeld; S. Savard, Shutt, Lambert).

Vancouver 4, Minnesota 3 (Carriere, McIlhargey, Vervaegaert, Kearns; Hogaboam, Talafous, Hicke).

Boston 3, Toronto 3 (Schmautz, Milbury, McNab; Thompson 2, McDonald).

Observer

Underwear Solution

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—President Carter has fumbled his first chance at effective leadership. Faced with a heating-fuel shortage, he proposes that Americans set back the thermostat to 65 degrees. What he should be doing is calling on his countrymen to achieve underwear parity with the Soviet Union.

Baker

And not only with the Soviets, but also with Britain, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Canada, Spain, the Slavic nations, the Balkans and Turkey, all of which have clear underwear superiority over the United States.

If American homes are overheated—and most probably are—it is not because Americans are a race of weaklings, but because their underwear is so flimsy that the slightest winter probe knifes through its skimpy defenses and lodges triumphantly in the marrow.

Certain patriots doubtless will heed Carter's call to surrender, but the experience of other such pleas to cut back on fuel usage suggests that most will not. President Nixon's plea for turning the thermostats back to 68 degrees did little good, except for the heating-fuel companies, which immediately asked for price increases on the ground that the drop in sales had hurt their income.

* * *

Carter's real problem is to bring about a change in fashion and this he is eminently qualified to do. The task is to make Americans start wearing long, heavy winter underwear. Once that occurs, thermostats will be set back spontaneously without oratory from Washington.

If, instead of making another feeble appeal for colder houses, Carter had called in the White House photographers the other day and posed with his whole family in new woolen long-johns for winter wear, the result might have been a national run on long-underwear supplies, followed by an immediate fall in the national thermostat. Such is a President's power to lead by example.

The problem, of course, is that the American stockpile of winter underwear is so small that it would have been exhausted within 48 hours. Except for rustics and outdoorsmen, so few Americans understand the importance of good underwear that the industry is in woeful decline.

This raises the question whether the Carter administration shouldn't ask Congress to fund a crash underwear-development program with the same urgency in which it underwrites development of new airplanes, missiles, tanks and submarines. The arguments can be persuasive with Congress. Is it not a national disgrace that America cannot even achieve underwear parity with Sweden, much less with Communist Russia? How long must the American pelt continue to rely on an underwear defense feebler than the Maginot Line?

* * *

The truth is that foreigners have always sneered at American underwear and the insufferably overheated rooms to which it inevitably led. Accustomed in their splendid underarmament to being comfortable in houses heated only to 60 degrees, Europeans have always been astounded by the hothouse temperatures of American homes.

What few of them understood was that, under the American suit and skirt there was scarcely anything at all but vulnerable hide and hair. Curiously, the rise in American affluence was marked by increasing paucity in underwear. More and more, Americans were reduced to such straits that, after being peeled of $200 suits and Paris dresses, they were found to have little else to protect them except a few patches of frail fabric suitable only for afternoon wear in the torrid zone.

At a rough estimate, 75 per cent of the average American male is totally devoid of any underwear at all, and what covers the remaining 25 per cent is scarcely strong enough to turn back a goose pimple. The American female's plight is even more pitiable, to judge from the lingerie ads in the newspapers. It is a tribute to American womanhood that under such deprivation she can survive in a house heated to only 73 degrees.

President Carter's duty is to move beyond ineffectual talk about thermostats and lead the nation to underwear parity with the rest of the civilized world. When he does that, we shall all have the heating-fuel industry begging for us to give them a break.

The Changed Rex Harrison

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (WP).—Rex Harrison has changed. "There was a period in the '50s and '60s when life seemed to have a different pattern," he says. "Things have become so much more real and sterner than they were. I have a small circle of friends now but not a whole bunch of people I don't really care about."

In the '50s and '60s Rex Harrison gallivanted around the world, traveling in Rolls Royces and yachts, hobnobbing with royalty, partying with the rich and famous, marrying other stars appearing in the gossip columns.

"The world was a rather different place then," he says. "The distribution of wealth has changed a lot. A lot of people in my Portofino days had yachts. Life has changed so much—especially in England. The leading actors in those days, in the 'Fair Lady' days, were lionized by society. That doesn't happen anymore.

"American society has changed as well. The money isn't so lavish. I don't see the people I saw then. For example, it was marvelous, tremendously generous of people like Michael Phipps and Jock Whitney to loan me their country houses and their boat houses in Long Island when I was doing 'Fair Lady.'

Theater Group

"I keep very much now within the group of the theater, and in films, the arts. I do find now that people outside the theater don't really understand our trials and tribulations and agonies—and they are quite hard to have long conversations with. Their interests are so different from mine. Maybe this whole thing of wanting to be with people of mutual interests is a trend.

"People who run about, gadabout nowadays, are rather anachronistic and sad. They're empty, unhappy people."

Rex Harrison is 68, and there is about him a mellowness, an absence of urgency, a relaxed quality.

He opened recently in George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" at Washington's Kennedy Center. The reviews indicated strongly that the play needs more work before it hits New York in February.

Harrison seems not in the least upset; he says in the matter-of-fact way of a professional, "There's lots of work to be done."

He is dressed in a soft gray suit, very understated, very subtle. He has courtly manners, and in those manners is an attitude about women which is no longer fashionable. The kind of attitude, in fact, that may have been responsible for his latest divorce, from Elizabeth Harris.

Rex Harrison has been married five times. To Noel Thomas; Lilly Palmer; Kay Kendall, who died of leukemia two years later; Rachel Roberts, and most recently to Miss Harris, 29 years his junior.

In "Rex," his autobiography published in 1974 and dedicated to Elizabeth Harris, Harrison wrote: "I do regret one major misconception. I had always believed that actors should be married to actresses. Absolute rubbish—actors should be married to wives. Of course, I am lucky that Elizabeth has always been mixed up in the theater and studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art for some time.

"She has quite definite ideas about what she likes and dislikes which happily coincide nearly always with my own. But I am happier still that she decided early on to give it up and is not ashamed to have 'housewife' written in her passport. She is a mother as well as a wife and I love that side of her too. She adores her sons and I enjoy watching her adore them."

He is reminded of this passage. He chuckles, looks down at his hands for a moment, then looks up with a smile. "That chapter was written before my marriage broke up. I don't really want to go into marriage as an institution," he says.

"Marriage," he says simply, "can ruin things. Elizabeth and I are still great friends. But evidently marriage doesn't really suit this extraordinary female trend of independence and the general swing of women's rights.

"They feel trapped. That certainly happened in my last marriage... the winds of change..." he says.

In the Arts

"It doesn't apply to all women. Maybe it's just a special thing with women in the arts," he ponders. "I can't believe the whole of the middle classes in the modern world have the same problems."

There are, he admits, other factors. Children, for instance. "They make it difficult. In the case of Elizabeth, she had three children. I've had a couple, so I know. Children," he says again, "are very difficult."

But Harrison doesn't seem to be pining. "I find my life is marvelous," he says brightly. "I like being independent. Of course, I would prefer to have a woman in my life."

"Work," he says, changing the subject, "is a great stimulant."

Harrison thinks women in theater have a harder time when they're not working than do men, though he admits that having a fallow period is very difficult for anyone.

"For some reason it's harder for women to replace their work with something. Especially if they haven't got a home, though things have changed. It is a side of women, however much they deny it; they need and want a home and children. It's the anatomical function of women, and lots of actresses I know do become quite frantic when they're not working."

Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post.

Rex Harrison in a different mood.

Amusing Notion

Being out of work is not unknown to Rex Harrison, nor is being down and out, having bad reviews, having disappointments. And it still amuses him when people see him as a superstar.

"It's very strange," he says. "On the outside one forgets that the hills and valleys go on all the time, that there is the private side and the public side. I do remember thinking the same thing, though, when I was a young actor meeting other famous actors, that they had it all.

"Then I remember later meeting them and having them tell me that when we met, they were having a terrible time, that they were having a bad patch. But it happens to everybody, that's what's interesting. I remember going to Hollywood, meeting all the great stars and playing golf with Clark Gable. Here he was the greatest star, and he spent the whole time grumbling about Metro and how they were giving him all the wrong parts and the movies weren't any good. And it was not so long after the terrible tragedy with Carole Lombard. A man couldn't have been more depressed.

"Being famous and having success really enables one to do things one wants to do, but I've had lots of depressions, many little ones. I would think probably the worst one was after a disastrous play in London, and then a period after that when I was out of work. Right before I met Elizabeth." Then his face brightens. "But I've been working awfully hard in the last year."

PEOPLE: *Ford Finds a Job As TV Commentator*

Gerald Ford, out of a job since Jan. 20, has signed an agreement with the National Broadcasting Co. to appear in a number of NBC News television programs relating to the presidency, the network said. Herbert Schlosser, NBC's president, said the programs would include news documentaries, as well as other shows which would involve commentary by the former president. The network declined to discuss Ford's fee for the appearances. The first major special is tentatively scheduled for 1978, the network said, with details on future programs involving Ford to be announced later.

Ford also has been named chairman of the Board of the Academy for Educational Development. Academy president Alvin Eurich said the New York-based organization would open an office in Los Angeles where Ford will work. Eurich also declined to disclose the salary. The academy, which has an annual income of about $16 million, is a nonprofit corporation which assists colleges, universities, state, local and foreign governments in solving critical problems in education, communications and international affairs.

* * *

Sacco and Vanzetti—executed almost half a century ago—still deserve justice, a broad group of European leaders told President Jimmy Carter. Portuguese Premier Mario Soares, French Socialist leader François Mitterrand and Italian Communist party chief Enrico Berlinguer have all signed an appeal to the President to see that justice finally be done and the two Italian anarchist immigrants be exonerated. Italian Christian Democrat leader Benigno Zaccagnini and Italian Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa also signed the appeal.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolemeo Vanzetti were convicted of murdering two men during an attempted factory pay roll robbery. They died in the Massachusetts electric chair in August, 1927, despite an international campaign claiming they were denied a fair trial because of their radical politics.

* * *

Barbra Streisand, performer, producer and songwriter, was the big winner at the Golden Globes awards ceremonies in Los Angeles Saturday night. Faye Dunaway, Kris Kristofferson and the late Peter Finch also won awards for

Barbra Streisand and Peters, co-producers of Star Is Born," hol their Golden Globe aw

starring roles from the Holly Foreign Press Association.

Miss Streisand won awards: as co-producer, with Jon Peters, of "A St Born," which was named comedy or musical film; as ly with Paul Williams for the green" film score; as best a in a comedy or musical fo Star Is Born."

"Network" lost out to "R as best motion picture drami its stars, Miss Dunaway Finch, were named best in a drama. Finch died of a attack two weeks ago. Chayefsky was named for screenplay for "Network." Sidney Lumet won for dire it. Kristofferson, of "A St Born," was named best ac a comedy or musical.

Laurence Olivier won the supporting actor award for his in "Marathon Man," and K rine Ross of "Voyage of Damned" was named best porting actress.

* * *

Actor Michael Wilding, 64, reported improving Saturday an attack of pneumonia, the tional Hospital in London

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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